The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Boutwell Begets and Conference Bears a New Funding Bill.

The Main Characteristics of this Financial Bastard.

A Probability that Motley will Remain in England.

The Naturalization Bill on Its Way to the President.

It Provides for Federal Policemen to Guard the Polls.

Schurz Going Home to Join the Liberal Conservatives.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The prediction so often made that the Secretary of the Treasury would secure in a conference committee in the last days of the session a funding bill that would be acceptable to him, and that he could successfully enforce, was realized to-day by an agreement on a bill for funding fifteen hundred millions of the present bonded debt into three new classes of bonds, as follows:

First. A ten-year bond at five per cent., of which ten hundred millions are to be issued.

Second. A fifteen-year bond at four per cent., of which three hundred millions are to be issued.

Third. A thirty-year bond, of which one thousand millions are to be issued bearing four per cent. interest.

The principal and interest of these bonds are to be paid in gold, and to be exempt from all taxation. The interest is payable semi-annually and in this country, the Secretary failing to have inserted in the bill what is known as the foreign-loan clause. The rates of interest are the same as in the Senate funding bill, which passed March 11. Besides the classes of bonds into which holders of the matured 5-20s can convert their bonds, the bill provides for the cancellation of such bonds as are now, or may hereafter, become redeemable by using the coin in the Treasury deposited there, as provided in the original House bill, or by using to a certain limit coin derived from importers to cancel said matured bonds. All future National banks are to be organized on these bonds, but the feature of the original Senate measure which compelled the existing National banks to exchange their present bonds is omitted. The new bill, as agreed on, it is believed, will pass both houses. While it is not so strong a bill as the Secretary hoped for earlier in the session, it is a much better bill than Senators thought he would get. In fact, the more general impression has been that no funding bill would pass this session.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

The House concurred to-day in the Senate amendment to the naturalization bill, and it now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. Although it does not transfer the power of naturalization from the State to the Federal courts, it gives the latter the power to appoint what is virtually a Federal police called special agents, who are to attend every election precinct to look after naturalization and other frauds in all elections for United States officers. These agents are to be appointed in all cities exceeding 20,000 inhabitants. It is very generally understood that the bill was passed with special reference to New York city.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The President did not nominate to the Senate to-day a new Minister to England, and there is now some doubt that Mr. Motley is to be recalled. Quite a number of leading Republican Senators have called on the President and urged him to reconsider his determination to make such a change. The delay shows that they may have had some influence.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

As soon as Congress adjourns it is understood that Senator Schurz will return to Missouri and lead the liberal conservative side in politics in that State in the coming campaign, advocating universal amnesty and universal suffrage amendments to the State constitution. There are over sixty thousand white citizens disfranchised now by the State.

Senator Schurz will also favor the free-trade principle.

MR. RICE RETAINED.

In the contested election case of Zeigler, Radical, against Rice in the Ninth Kentucky district, the House to-day almost unanimously decided that Rice, the sitting member, should retain his seat. It was objected to Rice that he had been a rebel and was ineligible, and Butler of Tennessee, who has been a member of the rebel Legislature of the latter State, sought to enforce that on the House. Such consistency was repudiated.

THE FOUR PER CENT. SYSTEM.

Half a dozen applications have been made already to the Treasury Department from the South for the organization of National Banks on the four per cent. gold bond basis authorized by the currency bill, which passed last week.

MURPHY CONFIRMED.

The struggle over the New York Collectorship ended in the confirmation of Murphy by the Senate to-night, by a vote of 48 to 3, Senators Fenton, Harris and Tipton making the negative. Senator Fenton made a three-hours' speech against the confirmation, in the course of which he declared that Murphy was not a Republican; that he had recently acted with the Democrats, and he read an extract from an authoritative source from the State of New York offering the appointment on political grounds.

THE ST. LOUIS BUILDING.

There is a bare possibility that St. Louis may yet get an appropriation for a new Government building. An amendment to that effect will be moved in the Senate to-morrow, to the pending appropriation bill, and it is thought will be adopted.

THE JUBILEE MAN.

P. S. Gilmore, who got up the great musical jubilee in Boston last year, is here, conferring with foreign representatives, with a view to holding a world's musical festival in Boston next year, with a chorus of 20,000 voices, and a building to hold 100,000 people. The programme is, to have each foreign Government to send a band composed of one hundred pieces. The British, French and Prussian ministers to-day promised their good offices to promote the affair.

[To the Associated Press.]

RUMORS OF CABINET AND OTHER CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President in conversation with a prominent Senator, mentioned the name of Wendell Phillips in connection with the mission to England. For the mission, and Secretaryship of State the names of Geo. P. Marsh, Senator Conkling, Caleb Cushing, and Gen. Butler were also spoken of in a friendly spirit. It was suggested, in view of the opposition of Senators Sumner and Wilson, and other members of the New England delegation in Congress, on the removal of Motley, that no objection could be urged against Phillips from that quarter; that he was a representative American, not likely to be influenced by English peculiarities; that he is well-known in England, and appreciated for his acknowledged ability everywhere, and would at once take a leading rank among the diplomatists of the world. The merits of other gentlemen were also discussed with liberality and favor. The President, however, gave no indication of future appointments. Another Cabinet rumor, relating to the probable retirement of Secretary Robeson or Secretary Cox, or both, is also quietly circulated. It is stated that the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Oliver to the District Supreme Court has suggested the propriety of appointing John M. Langston, a colored lawyer of note, who is at present a law professor at Howard University.

NOMINATION.

The President nominated the following consuls: C. B. Webster, of Connecticut, at Sheffield, England; F. Davila Garcia, at Santa Martha; Charles A. Brayton, of Rhode Island, at Cork; Dorrence Atwater, at Tahiti; Henry W. Dennos, of Rhode Island, at Lisbon; Chas. L. Fisher, Marshal of the Consular Court at Nagasaki; Vernon H. Vaughan, of Alabama, Secretary of Utah.

MORE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate consumed five hours in discussing the nomination of Thomas Murphy for Collector, which was finally confirmed to-night, by a vote of 48 to 3. The Senate also confirmed the nominations of Moses H. Grinnell, Naval office; Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer, New York. F. Davilla Garcia, Consul at Santa Martha, Columbia; Florence Atwater, Consul at Tahite, and C. B. Webster, of Connecticut, Consul at Sheffield.

☞ A Hindoo cabby, before mounting the box and taking reins and whip in hand, always first formally prays that his driving may be to the glory of his God.

☞ The London police now wear helmets built on the pattern of that worn by the late Alexander the Great.

☞ An Indiana dog-fancier applied corrosive sublimate to the fleas on his pet, and now he hasn't any dog to love.

NEW YORK

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 11—P. M.

Before the formal opening of the Gold Room the sales of gold were between 114¼@113⅞. The first recorded sales were at 113⅞, between which and 113 all the sales have since been made. The excitement continued till the close of the day, and although the fluctuations in the afternoon were not so wide as in the morning, yet they were frequent, not far from seventy-five changes in prices during the day. The gross clearings will not be made up until to-morrow, but those of Saturday were over $87,000,000, and those of to-day will probably be over $100,000,000. The carrying rates were 5, 4, 4½, 2, 3 and ½ per cent to flat.

The European steamer to-morrow takes some specie.

The money market is active and firm at 5@6 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is firm at 9⅞@10½, and sight bills at 10½@10¾.

Government bonds are dull and heavy. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons '81	114⅛@114¾	Coupons '67	109⅞@110
'62	110⅝@110⅞	Coupons '68	109⅞@110
'64	110⅝@110⅞	Ten-forties	107⅞@108
'65	110⅝@110⅞	Currency 6's	114 @114½
new	[illegible]		

The Treasury bought $2,375,000 bonds at 107 [illegible] 102 75-100.

State securities are quiet. Tennessees are very strong.

Missouri	91¼	New Virginia	67
Old Tenn	63½	Old N Carolina	51¼
New Tenn	67½	New N Carolina	35

The stock market was dull at the close, and in many cases the quotations were about the lowest of the day. The increased activity in money and the European news unsettled the market. The following were the closing prices:

Canton	61½	Pittsburg	109¾
Cumberland	35	Northwestern	82¾
Western Union Tel	34¾	Do preferred	88¾
Mariposa	6½	Rock Island	116¾
Do preferred	15½	New Jersey C	106
Adams Express	65¾	St. Paul	65¾
Wells & Fargo Ex	15½	Do preferred	80¾
Amer. Express	44	Toledo & Wabash	56¾
U. S. Express	45½	Do preferred	56
Pacific Mail	41½	Fort Wayne	95
N. Y. Central, cons'd	89¾	Terre Haute	34
N. Y. Central, scrip	94	Do preferred	62
Erie	22½	Chicago & Alton	117
Erie preferred	43	Do preferred	117
Harlem	139	Ohio & Mississippi	33
Reading	103¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	82¾
Michigan Central	119	Burlington & Quincy	151
Lake Shore	90¾	St. Joe pref'r'd	120½
Illinois Central	140	Harford & Erie	3¼

Copper at Boston—Calumet 15; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 2¼; Hecla —; Hancock —; Quincy 19.

Imports of specie last week $35,223.

Sub-treasury balance, gold.......$77,903,330
Currency.......11,632,340

[To the Associated Press.]

FUNERAL OF LINGARD.

NEW YORK, July 11—The obsequies of Jas. W. Lingard, the actor, who committed suicide on Wednesday, were solemnized at Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's church in 18th street, yesterday. Over four thousand people were present, including Mrs. Lingard and her family, and a large number of professional friends of the deceased. The scene at the church was attended with considerable feeling. Mrs. Lingard rode in a carriage to the grave protected by policemen.

NASHVILLE.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Veto of the Railroad Suits Bill—An Outrage by Soldiers—The Judicial Nominations.

NASHVILLE, July 11—The Legislature adjourned to-day till the second Monday in December.

In the Senate, a message was received from Gov. Senter vetoing the bill which originated in that body directing suits to be brought against certain railroad companies and their agents, on account of bonds alleged to have been illegally issued. The message was ordered to be spread upon the journal and its consideration postponed until December.

On Saturday, Federal soldiers seized a lot of whisky in Lincoln county, took it to Tullahoma, and shipped it on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad for Shelbyville. At two o'clock last Saturday night a squad of men went to Concord, on the Manchester and McMinnville railroad, took possession of a locomotive and forced the engineer to run it to Wartrace, where a car containing the whisky was overtaken. They captured it, took it back to the neighborhood of Tullahoma, unloaded it in the woods, and dismissed the engineer.

The State Convention met at the capital to-day to nominate candidates for the Supreme Court. The nominees were Thos. J. Freeman and Jno. T. Sneed for West Tennessee, Peter Turney and A. O. P. Nicholson for Middle Tennessee, and Thos. A. R. Nelson and J. W. Deaderick for East Tennessee. The nominees for Middle Tennessee were Democrats before the war; the others Whigs.

Two Things Unusual—Specie Payments and Chinese.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The St. Louis County Court to-day issued an order to pay all matured bonds in silver, when the payment in coin is expressed on their face.

Nearly five hundred Chinese laborers arrived here to-day, and left for Memphis, whence they will go to the interior of Tennessee to work on plantations. They were very quiet and orderly.

MORRISSEY.

His Club House at Saratoga.

A correspondent of the New York Metropolitan gives the following description of the gambling hell "the Hon. John Morrissey" has recently opened at Saratoga:

Prominent among the famous public characters here is the Hon. John Morrissey. In features, in stature and in dress his distinctive character cannot be mistaken, even by a stranger. You see him at different times in the day, everywhere—on the hotel piazzas, on the roads, in the parks; in fact John Morrissey goes wherever other people are wont to go, just like ordinary folks, without any ado, swagger or noise. Few would imagine him to be the renowned pugilist; for not a few gross (and in spite of fine clothes), common-looking commercial celebrities would be picked out as fisticuff operators instead of Mr. Morrissey.

And, although devoid of even the semblance of foppery, he dresses, acts and talks much more like a Morrissey and his club house gentleman than do some others who make much greater pretensions. His ordinary costume is a light gray business suit, plain plaited shirt, with three handsome solitaire studs and two large jet sleeve-buttons, with cluster diamond monogram M's. A plain seal ring ornaments his little finger, and exquisitely made patent leather shoes encase his feet. Instead of a kid glove he presents a neatly shaped clean hand. His new club-house recently finished has just been thrown open to the public. It is situated on Union avenue, directly opposite the Congress Spring Park, and in close proximity to the central part of town. The location is one of the most delightful in the place. The Park, always clothed with the freshest verdure, rich with the morning dews, and echoing with the rustle of passing breezes, is one of the most frequented of spots. All day and evening throngs of promenaders and water-drinkers make it a scene of animation. Beautiful elms, maples, and oaks abound, and afford grateful shade. These trees also line the avenue. The house stands on a spacious corner lot, is of brick, with brown stone trimmings; is sixty feet wide in front, ninety-five feet deep and three stories high, with basement. The ground-level floor contains the cellar, paved and cemented; the wine-room ditto, with massive brick inclosures; the ice-coolers and refrigerators of great size, for meats, game and liquors; the laundry, the kitchen and the servants' dining-room.

The next floor is divided by a wide hall into two long parlors furnished most luxuriously. The carpets are very thick, and yield to the pressure of footsteps like the spring sod. Etageres, sideboards, tables, tete-a-tetes, armchairs of the finest inlaid and gilt woods, richly upholstered, and mirrors, long and broad, costly lace curtains, and damask and gilt cornices, with fine oil paintings are provided and most tastily arranged. Withal there is nothing vulgar or ill-chosen to mar the general effect. The walls and ceilings are plain white, in brilliant relief to the furniture. Elaborately-wrought chandeliers and brackets of gilt and bronze, with etched glass globes, marble mantles, gilt and silver grates, and white fire-places, complete the description in this meagre form. Many of these tables are arranged for games, of which every variety that is found in the *salons* of Baden-Baden is here provided—if anything, in better style and more liberal measure.

At the rear of these two rooms is a long dining hall, which can be divided by folding doors into two. The mirrors, carpets, mantles, curtains, and fixtures here are, if possible, more elegant than those previously mentioned. The plate, the Sevres china dinner and tea sets, the cut glassware and other items are exceedingly rich and beautiful. Noiseless dumb waiters, nine baths, dish closets, sideboards, &c., are in keeping. In the hall a broad flight of stairs leads to the second floor. This contains apartments for his household, and splendid whist-rooms for parties of greater or lesser number. There is no abatement in the style of furniture here, everything being very superb and in excellent taste. One oil-painting of a Venus, taken from life, by a celebrated artist, adorns the walls; it was a gift to Mr. Morrissey, cost $3,500, and is a perfect gem of art.

The third story is devoted to the servants' use. The great light of the ceilings is a most marked feature of the house, and is seldom found outside of the metropolis. To give details of all the many beauties of the building will occupy too much space, although they are topics worthy of interest. This mansion is already coining fame for its splendid dinners and suppers, which are given in truly epicurean style. The peculiarity of ornamentation is noticeable. Tigers' heads, with open mouths ready to devour their prey, underlined with the monogram, "J. M.," hint typically of the tiger that reign in those saloons. Nearly three hundred gas gets are used to light the building. There is no club house of this character equal to it on the continent. It cost, with the grounds, over $100,000. Strange as it may seem, a part of the lot is the property of the adjoining church, which leased it to Mr. Morrissey for ten years at $1,000 per year. The stillness and order of the mansion are only equal to its grandeur and tidiness. The effect of gas light upon these rooms is magnificent. The colors of carpets and upholstery are more brilliantly set out, and the glitter of gilt, bronze and enamel is much more intense. The orange carpet of the dining-hall, the crimson of the stairway, the white and scarlet of the east saloon, the ruby and emerald of the west, and the colors of the upper floor carpets seem to glow with power. The patrons of this establishment number among them the most prominent men in the place. Representatives of every department in life, from all parts of the land, may be seen there after nightfall. Some of these are not unknown in the ecclesiastical world, and if not church members are occasional church-goers and church builders.

FOREIGN.

A Rumor that Prussia Approves the Hohenzollern Movement.

The North German Parliament Summoned to Give Answer.

Leopold in the Royal Council at Ems.

A Complete Panic in the English Stock Market.

France Blamed by all the Great Powers.

The French Cabinet in Session at St. Cloud.

Napoleon will Command His Army in Person.

All Military Movements in France Kept Secret.

Only the Faintest Hopes of a Peaceful Solution.

No Answer from Prussia.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times has just received a telegram dated at Berlin to day announcing that the reports previously forwarded from there touching naval preparations at Baltic ports are unfounded. There is no undue activity on the part of the Prussian navy, and no popular excitement in Berlin.

A pacific solution of the question at issue between France and Prussia seems to be confidently expected everywhere.

A complete panic exists both here and at Liverpool, as is shown in the following comparison of the prices of securities, just made, 1 p. m., with the closing figures of Saturday evening: American bonds—5-20s '62, Saturday evening 89¾, Monday noon 86½; '65 old issue, Saturday evening 69¾, Monday noon 66½; '67 Saturday evening 89¼, Monday noon 86½; 10-40s Saturday evening 87¾, Monday noon 84¾; Consols Saturday evening 92⅛@92¾, Monday noon 91⅝; Illinois Central Saturday evening 113, Monday noon 111.

Breadstuffs are firmer, and there is an advance in the price of American wheat.

Dispatches from the European capitals, this morning, announce that the excitement is generally increasing, particularly in moneyed circles. All sorts of securities have declined heavily.

The London Telegraph says the war panic might die out; only men known to be in the Emperor's confidence are selling heavily.

The Times has an article on the Spanish question, wherein it says: It is still possible to look calmly at the future. Ministers must seek to impress France with the extravagance of its pretensions and its susceptibilities in the absence of real danger. Eventual war is only too probable, yet such jealousies have passed without collisions, as in 1840 and 1858. The balance of power is undeserving a thought. The real issue is the possession of the left bank of the Rhine, and the contest would last until one or the other become exhausted. Civilization has everything to lose in such a struggle. France is clearly in the wrong; Prussia denies the responsibility France ascribes her; France refused to accept the disclaimor; how can France object to the arrangement Spain considers within her own competence? Neutral powers must act instantly, united and firmly to prevent a collision. The same paper deplored the damage inflicted on French credit by the long continued excitement.

Military preparations were going on all last night in Paris. If the candidature of Prince Leopold is not withdrawn within the next twenty-four hours, the French Ministers will be recalled from Berlin and Madrid and war be declared.

The conduct of France in forcing an issue and refusing to leave the question of the throne to the Spanish people, is strongly condemned by all Europe, and Prussia is calm and dignified. Her position is approved.

Negotiations between Paris and Ems are reported to be unsatisfactory. Prussia declares her innocence of intrigue, refuses to interfere with the candidacy of Hohenzollern, on the ground that she has neither the right, power nor inclination to dictate to Spain or Prince Leopold.

A large party in France counsel a suspension of action until the meeting of the Spanish Cortes. The general belief is that the Emperor is determined to fight, and will move instantly, without giving Prussia time for preparation. It is said that Napoleon would prefer to meet the issue now than after Prince Leopold is elected by the people, especially as he bases the claims of his own dynasty on the popular vote.

LONDON, July 11, P. M.—The feeling is much quieter, both here and in Paris, and the impression is fast gaining ground that the question between Prussia and France will be settled without extreme measures.

Securities of all kinds have advanced several per cent since morning, and the tendency is still upward. American securities, which were 86⅛ at 1 o'clock, closed at 88⅛, and other funds advanced proportionately.

Much better feeling prevailed in the Paris bourse. At 2 o'clock rentes were 69 francs 40 centimes—a very heavy advance.

PLYMOUTH, July 11.—Several Prussian ironclads in this harbor received orders yesterday to proceed to the Baltic to-day. These orders were revoked, and the vessels will visit Cherbourg, France, immediately.

LONDON, July 11.—Giorneale de Roma denies that any coercive pressure has been brought to bear by the Pope on members of the Council, and declares the Pope has shown only patience and forbearance.

Gladstone and Lowe have accepted the invitation of Lady Mayoress to a banquet on the 30th inst.

In a railroad collision near Carlisle yesterday two men were killed and several injured.

In the House of Lords, Lord Granville, in reply to a question of Lord Malmesbury, said that France having announced her determination to resist the election of Leopold, her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with other powers, was using every means to preserve the peace and restore an amicable understanding. Like statements were made in the House of Commons. Mr. Ottway said England had not expressed herself favorably on the selection of Prince Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne. Mr. Gladstone added that his nomination had taken the Government by surprise.

No confirmation of the reports of the massacre of Christians in China have yet reached here, and no official reports whatever have been received by the French or English Government.

The corporation of London has tendered Lesseps the freedom of the city.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords to-night, made some explanations regarding the present condition of the Greek question, which elicited comment from Deercliff Stratfore and bitter remarks from Earl Carnavon.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said the Government was not yet prepared to express its sense of the conduct of the Canadian troops during the recent Canadian disturbances on the border.

The House went into committee on the education bill.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 11.—The Moniteur DeSior announces that it will no longer give publicity to the movement of troops, and exhorts other journals to adopt a similar rule.

Up to a late hour last night Prussia's definitive answer had not been received. The city is greatly excited. The bourse opened active and excited. Rentes 68 to 70.

The Constitutionel says it is rumored the King of Prussia has approved the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern.

The Figaro pretends that the King is willing enough to aid the affairs of Spain, but less so regarding the guarantees requested of him.

The Journal says in the case of war the Emperor will command in person, with the Prince Imperial attached to his staff.

PARIS, July 11.—The strike at Mulhouse continues. Nearly 16,000 workmen are idle. The manufactory of Messrs. Jourdain there has been burned. It is not known whether the fire was accidental or the work of an incendiary. Some 2,000 troops are posted in and around the town, but there have been no serious outbreaks.

A project of law will be submitted to the Corps Legislatif prescribing the limits to which the press is confined in publishing details of military preparations and movements.

Gaulois says the horses of the Emperor have been sent to the frontier.

It is asserted that France will not consent to a congress of powers until Prussia has yielded on the question of Leopold's candidacy.

It is reported that the telegraphic dispatch sent yesterday from Ems to the Emperor by Count Bendetti was so altered by the Prussian telegraphers that little of it could be deciphered. The only part that could be understood was that the Prince Leopold had received the consent of Prussia to accept any of Prim's offers.

Leopold is at Ems and sits in the councils held by the King and Ministers.

Paul Darce left for Ems last night with the last instructions for Minister Bendetti.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day Grammont declared that the Government understood the impatience of the Chambers and the nation, but could not yet make known the result of negotiations. It awaited an answer, upon which its movements would depend. All foreign Governments to which it had addressed itself appreciated the legitimate complaint of France. He hoped that soon all would be known to the Chamber, but must to-day appeal to the patriotism and sense of policy of each member.

M. Arago replied that he desired as much as any to hear pacific declarations. He must ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether, among the questions awaiting solution, there were not some which had nothing to do with the case of the Prince of Hohenzollern, and if so, he must conclude the Government only sought a pretext for war.

PARIS, July 11, P. M.—It is not known that any answer has yet been received from Prussia. The delay depresses the bourse, and rentes declined to 68f 45c.

The members of the Cabinet have been at St. Cloud all day in close consultation with the Emperor.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 11.—The Regency has renewed its declaration that the choice of Hohenzollern was dictated by no hostility to France.

The Republican newspapers of Spain blame the Government for the present crisis, and think an immediate proclamation of a Republic the best reply to France.

The Imperail insists that the French aim is to force Prince Alfonso upon the Spanish throne.

MADRID, July 11—The Admiral and officers of the American squadron arrived here and were warmly received. The Admiral awaits the arrival of a party of American military officers to inspect the fortifications of European cities.

MADRID, July 11.—It is stated that at the interview Saturday Serrano told Mercier, the French minister, that as a rule he never interfered with the nominations for the throne, and desired that it should not be said of him that he wished to retain the Regency. He added that, in the affairs of Leopold, he acted as in previous cases.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 11.—One of the semi-official journals this morning has an article stating that France persists in the insult to Prussia, in holding Prussia answerable in the Hohenzollern matter. The policy of Spain was adopted without any foreign promptings.

The North German Parliament has been summoned to give France her answer.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 11.—The candidature of Hohenzollern and the trouble that has grown out of it causes the greatest excitement here. There have been several meetings of the Ministers, occasioned by exciting telegrams from London and Paris.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—War rumors continue to affect American bonds of all descriptions. Bonds of '62 have rapidly declined, and closed at 91.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 11, Eve.—Consols for money 92¼; on account 92¼. American securities are firmer and higher; '62s 88¼; '65s 88¼; '67s 88; 10-40s, 85¼; Eries 17¼; Illinois 111; Great Western 25. Stocks are firmer and higher.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton is dull; middling uplands 9¼@9⅜d; Orleans 9⅜@9⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 3d; red Western No. 2 8s 7d; winter 9s 6d. Western flour 22s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 30s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d. Provisions—pork 102s 6d. Beef 112s. Lard is firmer at 71s 6d. Cheese 64s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland; 62s 6d for short rib. Produce is unchanged. Tallow 44s 3d.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.......WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Senators Anthony and Cragin, re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented.

NEW KENTUCKY DISTRICT.

MR. RICE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish an Eastern Judicial District in Kentucky.

BILLS PASSED

as follows:

Directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain ordnance, to be used in the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen Rawlins.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts to United States courts.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull to confirm the title of purchasers of lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

The latter bill was objected to by Messrs. Casserly and Bayard because it proposed to enforce the payment of all costs and penalties incurred in invalid sales of land for taxes, a condition precedent for the lawful owner to recover.

Several amendments by Mr. Bayard were rejected, and the bill passed.

A land grant bill in aid of the railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota, was discussed, amended, and passed.

THE LINCOLN PENSION.

The unfinished business, bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, was laid aside—yeas 32, nays 22—to take up sundry appropriation bills.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, in committee of the whole, adopted the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating to the National Association of Destitute Colored Women of Washington, D. C., $10,000. For repair of the old Customhouse at Charleston, to fit the same for a postoffice, $20,000. Increasing the aggregate of appropriations for work on appraisers' stores in Philadelphia from $69,000 to $126,000. Increasing appropriations for completing the courthouse buildings of Portland, Maine, and Madison, Wisconsin, each $20,000. Making a new appropriation of $50,000 for public buildings at Omaha, and $100,000 for a barge-office at New York. The committee reported to add to the appropriation for the New York postoffice and court-house building the following: "Provided, no provisions heretofore enacted shall be construed to prevent payments of amounts due or to become due under existing contracts; and provided, further, that the total cost of building shall not exceed the amount of the estimates of the plans approved by the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury." Agreed to.

TAX BILL.

At this stage the tax bill was received from the House and a committee of conference appointed on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Thurman, Morrill, Orr, and Hamilton, of Md.

APPROPRIATIONS AGAIN.

The committee also reported an appropriation of $300,000 for fire-proof extension of Winder's building in Washington, for the use of the officers of the War Department.

MR. COLE said the Department was subjected to an annual rental of $61,000 for some thirty or forty buildings occupied as offices. These buildings contained records of great value but were liable to destruction by fire and to loss by burglars. It was now proposed to consolidate these offices in one building.

MR. THURMAN thought these offices could be dispensed with if Congress would reduce the army and send into the field many of the staff officers now lounging around Washington. The amendment was adopted—32 to 22.

Without finishing the bill, the Senate at 2 o'clock went into executive session.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate continued in executive session from 7:30 to 9:40. Consideration of legislative business was then resumed.

Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Drake and Stockton were appointed a committee of conference on the Naval appropriation bill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations: Marsh Giddings, Consul General to Calcutta, vice N. P. Jacobs, recalled. Postmasters, B. F. Bright, Charles City, Iowa; John Fogle, Cadiz, Ohio; Hester A. Birdson, Bellaire, Ohio; John W. Hays, Barnesville, Ohio; S. Brady, Ironton, Ohio; Moses Messer, Hudson, Ohio; David Cook, Medota, Ills.; John H. Brinkerhoff, Waupaum, Wisconsin; John Taylor, Richmond, Ky.; E. Dillman, Toledo, Iowa; Geo. Weller, Booneville, Mo; Wm. C. Wiley, Washington, Pa.; Frederick R. Reuner, Nebraska City; John H. Kellom, Omaha City; O. B. Mitchell, Hamilton, Mo.; John J. A. Briggs, Brunswick, Mo.; John Gibson, Carlton, Mo.; E. K. Scott, McKeesport, Pa.; John Roberts, Hastings, Mich. Dexter C. Bloomer, Receiver of Public Moneys, Council Bluffs. Geo. C. Kingsbury, Assessor Internal Revenue, Dakota.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL

was proceeded with, and the remaining amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were adopted.

A bill amendatory of the act declaring the bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company post roads, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Mungen and referred to provide for a joint committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration, and report the proper means for guarding against or averting it, whether by legislation, by change of the Constitution, by limitation of time of sojourn of Chinese arriving in the United States, by permitting each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within its limits, or to place such restrictions thereupon as it may think proper, or by a total exclusion of Chinese from States and Territories except as travelers and merchants.

By Mr. Stevenson—To preserve the public faith and protect rights under the laws and treaty of the United States.

By Mr. Bingham—To incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

Also reorganizing the Court of Claims.

By Mr. Maynard—For the relief of purchasers of land sold for taxes in insurrectionary States.

By Mr. McCormick—To refund interest or money paid by Missouri for war purposes.

By Mr. Fitch—Granting lands for a railroad from the Central Pacific railroad, in Nevada, to Hamilton, Nevada.

By Mr. Clarke, of Kansas—To enable soldiers and others to secure perfect titles to land under the homestead act.

Various bills were introduced and referred for the removal of political disabilities and donating condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments.

MISAPPROPRIATIONS.

MR. KNAPP offered a preamble and resolution reciting alleged frauds in the distribution of stock for Washington City market house and directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the same. Adopted.

THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS.

MR. FERRIS offered a resolution declaring that the 14th and 15th articles of amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, Congress, the Judiciary of the several States and Territories and all citizens. Adopted—Yeas 138; nays 32. A party vote.

MR. COX offered a resolution declaring the resolution just adopted foreign to the duty of legislators and mischievous in its tendency. The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under rule, Mr. Cox remarking that the resolution embodied the sentiment of the Democratic side of the House.

MR. DAVIS, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the Naturalization Bill. Agreed to—yeas, 133; nays, 53. The bill now goes to the President.

MR. ALLISON, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill providing that pork packers, lard renderers, and others known as provision dealers shall not be liable to the internal tax levied on manufacturers, and emitting any such tax assessed but not collected. Passed.

A DEMOCRAT IN.

MR BUTLER, of Tenn., called up the Kentucky contested election case of Ziegler against Rice. A resolution reported by the minority was adopted with division; so Rice retains his seat.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Schenck, Kelley, and Brooks, of New York, a conference committee on the tax and tariff bill.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back Senate amendments to naval appropriation, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The recommendation was agreed to and a conference committee ordered. The Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. Washburne, of Wisconsin, Scofield and Niblack.

MORE APPROPRIATIONS.

MR. DAVIS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to pay the expenses of the Indian delegation to Washington.

A resolution to pay Zeigler expenses for contesting the seat of Rice, was called up. The House refused to give more than $2,000.

SHUT OUT.

MR. PAINE called up the election case of Joseph Segar, claiming a seat as a member at large for Virginia. The conclusion of the majority, that Segar was not entitled to a seat, was agreed to without division.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

MR PIKE reported a resolution for printing 225,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1869.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the number was increased to 275,000. Adopted.

DELAWARE BAY.

MR. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the substitute for the Senate bill appropriating $225,000 to aid the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company of Delaware to construct piers in Delaware Bay at or near Lewis, Del.

The point of order was sustained that a substitute making appropriations must be first considered in committee of the whole.

MR. DICKEY moved to suspend the rule, which was rejected, and the subject referred to the committee of the whole.

MR. DICKEY moved to go into committee of the whole, and lay aside all special orders, to take up the bill.

Pending the motion the House adjourned

DOWN SOUTH.

What the Newspapers are Talking About Texas.

[From the Houston Telegraph.]

Davidson, late of the United States army, in command at Jefferson, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State, and has already issued General Orders, No. 1, directing the sheriffs of the counties to enroll the militia throughout the State. All able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five are to be enrolled, except those who pay $15 for exemption. Leon A. Matile has been appointed paymaster.

On the 30th of June the State police bill was signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. It is estimated that the cost of maintaining this force of about three hundred men will be fully $300,000 a year. The Adjutant General is the Chief of Police, who, with the Governor, has complete control of the force. That is pretty good, but the bill goes on better. Section 5 declares:

"All sheriffs and their deputies, constables, marshals of cities and towns, and their deputies, and police of cities and towns, shall be considered as part of the State police, and be subject to the supervisory control of the Governor and Chief of State Police, and under direction of the Governor or Chief of State Police."

One would think that there was concentrated power enough in the hands of the Governor and his man Friday, but for fear somebody somewhere might still enjoy some little liberty, the section goes on to say:

"The Chief of State Police, subject to approval of the Governor, may make all needful rules and regulations for the government and direction of these officers in matters looking to the maintenance of public peace, preventing or suppressing crime, and bringing to justice offenders, and any of these officers failing or refusing prompt obedience to such rules and regulations, or to the orders of the Governor, or Chief of State Police, shall be removed from office and suffer such other punishment as may be prescribed by law."

Sec. 8 says: "The Chief of Police and his subordinates shall be invested with the authority belonging to all peace officers, co-extensive with the limits of the State, and shall be empowered to act either in conjunction with, or independent of, all local officers of the peace. They may at any time be entalled by the Governor, either separate or together, to do service in any part of the State.

"Sec. 9. The Governor shall have power at at all times, in any emergency, of which he shall be the judge, to assume command of the whole or any part of the municipal police of any town or city, or of the sheriffs, their deputies, constables and marshals of cities or towns, and their deputies, and may authorize the Chief of State Police to command their assistance in executing criminal processes, suppressing riots, and in preserving the peace."

Adjutant General Davidson has already issued his orders to sheriffs, but how this bill and orders are to be reconciled with the constitutional provision that the militia shall be subject to the civil authority, passes our comprehension.

On the 1st of July, in the House, a bill was under consideration for incorporating towns when the following proviso was adopted:

"Provided nothing in said charter contained shall interfere with the law passed by this Legislature, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment by the Governor of certain officers to fill vacancies.'"

Reading the above proviso, we turn to the law referred to. It gives the Governor the appointment of district attorneys, county treasurers and surveyors, an indefinite number of cattle and hide inspectors; he can fill all vacancies that may occur; he is authorized to appoint a Mayor and Aldermen for every incorporated town or city in the State; and further, he is authorized to appoint a city recorder for each of the cities of Galveston and Houston.

Now then put this, that, and the other together, the militia bill, the police bill, and the bill to fill vacancies, and if the Emperor of Russia exercises any power not enjoyed by Edmund J. Davis, Governor of Texas, we should like to know what it is. And yet we should be a little afraid to have the fact published; for if this pliant Legislature were to find out that any ruler upon earth exercised more power than Governor Davis, that body would make haste to pass a law investing this functionary with that additional power.

[From the Galveston News.]

Some Texans, who are disposed to practice the sound philosophy of trying to make the best of everything they cannot help, inform us that, however much we may complain of our Governor, he is by no means as bad a man as he might be, and that we are far better off with him than our neighbors of Louisiana are with Governor Warmoth. The latter went into office worth nothing, and is now said to be worth half a million. Whether Governor Davis is able to turn his office to so good an account remains to be seen. If he fails, it will certainly not be from any lack of military power to levy forced assessments upon such counties as shall fall under his displeasure.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Charlotte Southern Home.]

Quite a number of Confederate officers have, at one time or another since the war, gone into the editorial corps of the South. Among these we may mention Pike, Buckner, Wright, Duke, Johnston, Dearing, Jones, Waring, Galloway, &c. All of them have, without exception, counselled obedience to law, the maintenance of order and the preservation of peace. But not one of them has felt it to be incumbent upon him to countenance by silence or by an apologetic dissent the wrong-doing and outrages of the party in power. Not one of them has seemed to think that because the North hired a million of foreigners to crush the South that every subsequent act of the North must be pure, right and good. Not one of them has seemed to think that it was the part of good citizenship to praise the mouth that reviled us, hug the foot that kicked us, and lick the hand that smote us. The worm crushed in the dust will writhe when trampled upon, and the poor privilege of wriggling under the heel of power might be allowed to the Southern soldier, who had faced the world in arms.

But, because the editors, to whom we allude, have not ignored their manhood and perjured their souls by false and deceitful professions of love and devotion to the Radical party, they have been charged with violence and accused of seeking to bring about another war. This shows great ignorance or great wickedness on the part of their accusers. For no fact is better known than this, that men, who have seen the horrors of war, are of all men in the world the most desirous of peace.

Thus, at the beginning of the late abolition war, the officers of the United States army—Scott, Wool, Harney, etc.—all threw their influence in favor of peace. No war in the United States has arisen under a military President. General Washington made himself odious for a time with the American people by refusing to take part in the great struggle of France against combined Europe. The administrations of Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Pierce were profoundly pacific. Gen. Grant has been soundly abused already by both parties for not pressing the Alabama claims, for not aiding the Fenians, and for not according belligerent rights to Cuba. We feel sure that he will keep out of trouble with even the weakest nation, if he can do so honorably. Every one knows how the Duke of Wellington, when Premier of England, threw the whole weight of his great influence in favor of peace.

To charge Southern officers with a desire to create difficulty and disturbance, betrays a pitiable ignorance of history and a total want of knowledge of human nature. The Fetish Governors who are calling out the militia know less of war than a quartermaster's mule. Had they ever seen the horrors of a battle-field, they would abhor bloodshed and strive to promote tranquility. They have utterly failed, too, in getting soldiers of reputation to join their military organizations, and have been constrained to appoint a lot of corn-stalk Generals, who have hitherto been as harmless as sucking doves.

VIRGINIA.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

"We will ask the Lynchburg Virginian if 'Southern indifference' to everything national has not been one of the leading causes of the delay in friendly reconstruction; and has not this indifference been that blunder worse than a crime of the South? Has not this pouting indifference arrayed the entire country against Virginia?"

We take the above from the State Journal and reiterate our former assertion, that Southern indifference to national matters was superinduced by the failure of the Government (and by this we mean the Radical party) to redeem the pledges that it made when it went to war with the South, and all through the period of hostilities. It was committed before the whole world, by the instructions sent from the State Department to all of its foreign representatives, to be by them communicated to the courts to which they were respectively accredited—to the effect that the war was being waged simply for the restoration of the Union, and this accomplished, the vacant seats of the Southern representatives awaited them in Congress. That very body had previously, in the gravest manner possible, resolved, "That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, or for interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired!" Mr. Lincoln had also said in his inaugural address that the "endurance of our political fabric depended upon the right of each State to control its domestic institutions," and frequently averred that neither he nor his party had any ideas inconsistent with this; for, in the most specific manner, he declared at the commencement of the war that "the condition of each State and each person would remain the same whether the war succeeded or failed."

And when the war had "succeeded" as he and his party wished, Mr. Lincoln came to Richmond and authorized the assembling of the Virginia Legislature, to take in charge and provide for the interests and welfare of the State. Had that body been permitted to assemble, there cannot be a doubt that it would have recognized the altered condition of affairs, and would have put the State once more into practical relations with the Government. But the party of Lincoln, less magnanimous than himself, compelled him to revoke his order, and thus made his last official act of April 12, 1865, one of perfidy to Virginia.

All the acts and doings of Radical Congresses since, are but too familiar to the people of the South. They brought about that "indifference," not to say supreme disgust, "to everything national" that has prevailed in the South since. "Friendly reconstruction," with such perfidy and outrage, was simply impossible. We insist upon it, therefore, that the Radical party is alone responsible for "the delay in friendly reconstruction" which—not the war, but unfriendly legislation since has occasioned. We do not believe, either, what the State Journal is pleased to call "this pouting indifference," has "arrayed the entire country against Virginia." If it should qualify the remark and say "the Radical party of the entire country," it would come much nearer the truth; for we know that this grand old Commonwealth has warm friends in every part of the country; and its sons, in turn, can embrace the true men of every section—those who love liberty and the Constitution of our fathers—as friends, brothers, and fellow-sufferers.

CHICAGO.

Attempted Murder—Choked to Death.

CHICAGO, July 11.—This morning at 10 o'clock John J. Devlin, an employe in the double capacity of porter and coachman, by R. J. Morse, jeweler, doing business at No. 12 Lake street, undertook to murder that gentleman behind his counter, by shooting him with a revolver, he being within four feet of his intended victim at the time. Fortunately the revolver, which belonged to Morse, had been loaded for a long time and the cartridges had lost their strength. The ball struck him directly over the heart but did not penetrate through the vest. Devlin was arrested and lodged in the armory. Morse had discharged him, just before he attempted the murder, for incompetency, which so angered Devlin that he took this way to be revenged.

A little son of Roman Blager, living on Wabash avenue, while eating yesterday got a small bone lodged in his windpipe which resulted in his death before it could be extracted.

Senator Revels' Lecture.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Senator Revels, of Mississippi, delivered his lecture on the "Tendency of Our Age" to a good audience to-night at Pike's Varieties. He was introduced by Peter H. Clark, superintendent of the colored high school. After the close a levee was held at Mr. Ball's, where speeches were made and many persons presented. The Senator said he had visited no place where he had been more pleased with his reception than here.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Margaret Hunsten, nine years old, was struck by a train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad this afternoon at Ernst's station, and thrown in front of an approaching train on the Marietta and Cincinnati, which passed over her body and killed her.

The Indians.

LARAMIE CITY, July 11.—Col. Downey reports that the miners from "Last Chance" mines are on their way to Laramie City, having deserted the mine on account of the Indian depredations at North Park. They feel unwilling to risk their lives without some protection from Government troops. It is high time that the policy of the Government which places the lives of frontiersmen at the mercy of savages should end. Let the War Office talk less and do more fighting.

We learn from good authority that a party of from twelve to fifteen Indians are lurking near Last Chance. It is expected that the miners will have to fight their way home, and their property will be destroyed after they leave it.

☞ A colored boy named Jacob Smith, living at Princess Anne, Delaware, edits and publishes a paper. It is printed with a pen, on ordinary foolscap paper, and is sent to subscribers for one dollar a year, in advance. The "printing" is very well done, the letters being more of the Italic than the Roman style. The paper is made up of original and selected matter, the original matter being entirely furnished by Smith, and giving evidence that his educational opportunities have not equaled his ambition. It also contains a number of advertisements. The boy gets out several copies of this a week, working at nights, and it must require an immense amount of patient labor to form each copy, letter by letter.

☞ It is stated that should the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope be declared by the Ecumenical Council, there will be an extensive return of perverts to the Church of England. Several well-known quondam Anglicans are corresponding with one another on the subject.

A Thorough Clearance

—OF—

THE ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK

Has Been Decided Upon.

THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD,

And, in order to dispose of it,

The Following Important Reductions Have Been Made:

Japanese Check Silks held at $1 25 reduced to 75c---awfully cheap.

Japanese Colored Silks held at $1 45 reduced to 85c; a splendid chance for a dress.

Plain French Japanese Silks, best quality, down to 25c per yard; magnificent quality.

1,000 Yards Broche Figured Grenadines down from 25c to 12 1-2c. These goods must be sold.

Plaid and Striped Mozambiques from 20c to 12 1-2c; the only chance ever offered in these.

Plaid Chinese Silks at 75c; a splendid chance for misses to get a Silk worth a dollar a yard.

Pacific Percales down to 25c, sold everywhere at 35c; finer than French, and fast colors.

1,400 Fast-colored Lawns down to 10c, to close out; worth more without a color.

Plain Mixed Grenadines at 10c. Worth 12 1-2c.

— Cases Allen's, Merrimack, Sprague's, Cocheco, and Pacific Prints at N. Y. cost.
— Pieces Hope 4-4 Cottons at 14c per yard.
— Pieces Lonsdale Cotton at 16½c per yard.
— Pieces Mosquito Bars at 80c.
— Pieces White Mosquito Bobinett at 25c, never sold under 40c.
— Pieces Pink Mosquito Bobinett at 35c, never sold under 50c.
— Dozen Woven French Linen Bosoms at 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, and 7c.5
— Cartoons "G. F." Velvet Ribbons at old prices—Dress-makers, for 30 days only.
— Dozen Misses' and Ladies' Lace Hose at $3 75 to $5 per dozen.
— Dozen Ladies' Balbriggan Hose at $6 50 per dozen.
— Pieces Louisville-made Jeans at 50c per yard. Mechanics, cut this out.
— Bales 4-4 Heavy Drown Sheetings at 12½c—same as 1860.
— Pieces Gilber's Celebrated Flannels at factory prices, for one month only.
— Dozen Misses' and Children's Hats at 10c.
— Dozen Misses' and Ladies' Sun-shades at 25c.
— Dozen Misses' and Ladies' Shaker Bonnets at 15c.
— Dozen Misses' and Ladies' Silk Sashes and Neck-ties awfully cheap, to close out.

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS

Ever Offered

WILL BE MADE EVERY DAY

For Thirty Days!

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,

AS IT MUST BE SOLD,

REGARDLESS OF COST OR SACRIFICE.

Ladies, this opportunity will not occur on this class of goods again.

Hurry up, one and all, and get bargains. That this is no bogus announcement, see to-day at

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S,

(Successors to R. Cunningham),

NO. 154 MARKET STREET.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Sheet and Plate and American

WINDOW-GLASS,

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

my22 eodtf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Produce, Flour, and Groceries,

No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Personal attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce. jy12 dtf

WALL PAPER.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

68 Main street, between Second and Third

my22 eodtf

CHOICE SOUR-MASH COPPER-DISTILLED WHISKIES.

WE have in store and in bond a large stock of sour mash whiskies made by the best distillers in Ky.

28 bbls. made by J. Kelly, Wash. co., Ky., 1866
16 bbls. Smith & Alexander, Harrison co., 1867
39 bbls. G. & C Shindler, Wash. co., Ky., 1867
29 bbls. Bush & Grigsby, Wash. co., Ky., 1867
20 bbls. H. McKenna, Nelson county, Ky., 1868
18 bbls. Hugh & Buckler, Bourbon co., Ky., 1868
264 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1869
128 bbls. Mellwood Distillery, Nelson co., 1869
100 bbls. W. F. Bond, Anderson co., Ky., 1869
600 bbls. J. W. Lillard, Woodford co., 1869-70
200 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1870
300 bbls. T. W. Samuels & Co., Nelson co., 1870

To which we invite the attention of dealers and all in want of old-style sour-mash whiskies.

THOMPSON & CO.,
"Old Blue House," 79 Fourth Street
Louisville, Ky.
ap17 deodtf-1stp

KENTUCKY WHISKIES!

100 BBLS. J. W. Lillard Jessamine co., 1869;
50 bbls. Bowen, Bourbon co., 1866, 1867, 1868;
100 bbls. Snapp & Johnson, Bourbon co., 1869;
100 bbls. Lewis Hunter, Harrison co., 1869;
100 bbls. Pure Nelson co. sour mash, 1869;
100 bbls. W. L. Berry, sour mash, Daviess co., 1869 1870;
100 bbls. Wright & Carothers, sour mash, Bullitt co., 1869, 1870;
300 bbls. Mellwood, 1869, 1870;
200 bbls. Beall, Stiles & Co., 1869, 1870;
100 bbls. J. M. Atherton & Co., Larue co., 1869;
150 bbls. Dan'l Boone, Franklin co., 1869;
250 bbls. J. N. Blakemore, sour mash, Franklin co., 1869, 1870;
55 bbls. J. T. Smith, Bourbon co., 1866;
75 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy,
In STORE and for sale by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
je26 25 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR

JOBPRINTING

DONE IS AT THE

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.

Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Dodgers,
Programmes,
Posters, &c.,

AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE

OFFERED.

Call and see specimens and learn prices.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building.

ap23 deodtf-1stp

RUFER'S

Hotel & Restaurant

THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy10 d3m

First of the Season!

Young Grouse,
Young Woodcock,
Soft-shell Crabs,

AT

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

Third St., Bet. Main and Market.

jy8 dtf

NOTICE.

TOBACCO FAIR.

TO allow time for preparation for the Annual Tobacco Fair to be held on Wednesday, 13th inst. there will be no sales of Tobacco on Monday and Tuesday. The Tobacco samples for exhibition will be ready for judging by 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning at Masonic Temple. As soon as the awards are made the Tobacco taking premiums will be sold.

Planters and others visiting the city, interested in the Tobacco trade, can procure tickets by calling at either of the Warehouses or at the Tobacco Board of Trade room, corner of Eighth and Main sts.

Judges' names will be called at the Hall on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, or as near that hour as possible.

J. CLARK,
Pres't Tobacco Board of Trade.

jy10,11,12,13

SPARKS, STILLMAN & GARLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON RAILING,

Iron Stairs, Straight and Spiral,

Garden and Cemetery Adornments,

FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,

SETTEES, CHAIRS, &c.

New and Improved Stable Furniture, &c.

FOUNDRY & WAREROOMS

Nos. 1,514 and 1,516 Spring Garden Street,

jy2 d1m PHILADELPHIA.

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1836 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 261 South Second st.
Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Levant st.

ja24d6m

SLATE ROOFING.

HAVING been appointed agent for the celebrated Eagle Slate Co. of Hyde Ville, Vt., we desire to call the attention of architects and builders to our facilities for furnishing all kinds of Slate Roofing on short notice and at the most reasonable terms.

jy6 d1m M. MULDOON & CO.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the CONDITION OF THE

German Insurance Company

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

June 30, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills discounted	[illegible]
Stock Notes	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Office Fixtures and Furniture	[illegible]
Due by Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	$647,488 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Surplus Funds	[illegible]
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,740 [illegible]
Deposits	310,[illegible] 13
	$647,488 74

John C. Thieson has credit by deposit Sept. 26, 1863 ... 300 00
Chas. Rothenburg has credit by balance of deposit April 14, 1864 ... 20 22
Henry Schlatthaus has credit by balance of deposit July 19, 1864 ... 100 00
Joseph Mallock has credit by balance of deposit Sept. 28, 1864 ... 1 09
A. Engelhard has credit by balance of deposit March 9, 1865 ... 1 77
W. C. Arterburn has credit by balance of deposit June 2, 1869 ... 39 38

J. J. FISCHER, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1870.

jy10 d3 ADOLPHUS REUTLINGER, N.P.J.C.

CONDITION OF

People's Bank of Kentucky,

Thursday, June 30, 1870

RESOURCES.

Bills of exchange and notes discounted		$539,071 92
Notes discounted in suit		3,197 14
Bonds of Louisville Bridge Company		73,000 00
Real estate—Banking House		50,000 00
Fixtures		3,000 00
Suspended Debt		1,000 00
Due from Banks		13,768 85
Cash—Currency	$25,307 [illegible]	
Eastern Exchange	[illegible]	
		68,637 96
		$741,[illegible] 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Contingent fund	10,000 00
Profit and loss	47,913 99
Fund to pay Government tax and [illegible] losses	[illegible]
Dividends	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Due to Banks	[illegible]
	$741,[illegible] 86

There are no deposits of five years' standing on the books. J. H. [illegible], Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1870. J. W. BATCHELOR, N. P., J. C., Ky

jy10 d3

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

Merchants' Bank of Kentucky

JUNE 30, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$676,744 97
Corporation and mortgage bonds	49,730 00
Real estate	74,906 02
Suspended debt	9,259 74
Office furniture	3,436 00
Due by banks and bankers	55,374 84
Cash on hand	98,968 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	12,067 11
National revenue tax	892 83
Chancery Court	19 45
Dividends unpaid	31,010 50
Due to banks	70,890 51
Deposits	603,707 61
	$968,518 02

$968,518 02

Louisville, June 30, 1870.
There are no deposits unclaimed for five years.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to as a correct statement by J. H. Lindenberger, before me, July 8, 1870.

jy9 d5 WM. R. JOHNSON, N. P.

LAWYERS.

THO. A. R. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE.......KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. sed dtf

DENTISTRY.

ROSE PEARL.

ADMITS a better expressional arrangement of artificial teeth than any base requiring porcelain gum, as gold, rubber, &c. Rose Pearl forms the plate and gum continuous. The color is natural and the work artistic. Strength and durability guaranteed. J. A. McCLELLAND'S DENTAL CABINETS 181 3d st., bet. Green & Walnut. my1 eodtf

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. jal8 dtf

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON.......PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mil

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 8th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 118 feet long, carries 125 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

Regular Packet

For Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green river.

FALLS CITY.......Capt. ROBINSON,

Will leave on Wednesday, the 13th, at 5 P. M. from city wharf.

jy12 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR.......SMITH, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 12th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Galveston and Houston, Direct, Without Reshipping.

The new steamer

DIANA.......J. H. STIRRETT, Master,

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 12th of July, at 5 P. M.

For freight only apply on board or to SHERLEY, WOOLFOLK & CO.

For Memphis and Arkansas River, and all Intermediate Points.

PAT CLEBURNE.......REES PRITCHARD, Master,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 13th, at 5 P. M. from Portland.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

Regular Tennessee River Packet. (In place of the Steamer LeClaire No. 2.)

MOLLIE GRATZ.......JAMES PAUL, Master,

For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence on Wednesday, the 13th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

MARY HOUSTON.......L. B. DUNHAM, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 12 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN.......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES.......Capt. S. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

LEONORA No. 3,

E. M. GARRETT, Master.......W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

apr29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ABEONA.......H. J. VINTON, Master,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 13th, at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.

jan23 d3m MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent, au29 dly No. 61 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail boats, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 61 Fourth street.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,

Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, Colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all Articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap6 d6m

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.......... $12 00
Six months.......... [illegible]
Three months.......... [illegible]
One month.......... [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.......... [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city.......... [illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week 25 cents, seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.......... [illegible]
Single copy, six months.......... [illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each.......... [illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.......... [illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.......... [illegible]

[illegible] extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 25 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 50 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square every other day one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $35.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., notices, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Paragraphs" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 20 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 25 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lillard, who was shot by young Price in Jessamine, is not dead, and his physician thinks he may recover.

Hutcheson, McChesney & Co., of Lexington, bought, on Friday, 4,000 bushels of barley, delivered at Midway, for which they paid 90 cents per bushel.

Rev. Mr. McKee, of Louisville, has been tendered the Presidency of Center College, Danville, and the friends of the college are exceedingly anxious that he should accept it.

Rev. John D. Matthews, the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, long a resident of Lexington, has returned to Kentucky, but is detained at Christiansburg, Shelby county, by sickness.

Miss Clay, daughter of the late Hon. J. B. Clay, was thrown from a pony phaeton, on Thursday night, near Lexington, and severely injured, receiving several severe cuts on her face and forehead, and also on other portions of her person. She was returning from spending the evening at Mr. D. V. Woolley's on the Versailles pike, about ten o'clock, in company with her cousin, and others in other vehicles, when the horse they were driving ran off, throwing them out with great violence, and seriously hurting Miss Clay. She was taken to the residence of Mr. W. O. Goodloe, near by, where her injuries were attended to by Dr. Desha.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Texas wishes that, like Georgia, she was "out in the cold."

Colonel Davis Cockrell, of the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, has retired from it.

The two gas companies of New Orleans are fighting for the right to light the city.

They are to have a street railway at Shreveport, La. Grading already commenced.

General John B. Hood is now the happy father of three girls; two of them twins.

B. T. Higginbotham, a planter of Catahoula parish, La., was murdered on the 4th inst. by some unknown person.

By the new militia law of Texas every man must enroll himself either in the State police or the militia or pay $15 exemption.

Mr. Marion Baker, of the editorial staff of the New Orleans Picayune, has left for a summer trip North in search of health.

Henry Woods, sentenced to be hanged, who appealed to the Supreme Court at Jackson, Miss., it seems, has escaped from prison.

Joseph E. Anderson, who lived eighteen miles from Danville, Va., was murdered on Monday night by parties unknown. Deceased was an old citizen.

E. B. Strickland, arrested on suspicion of being the party who shot and killed Merideth Roberts, was tried at Homer, La., the other day and acquitted.

A Mrs. Gordon, of Norfolk county, Va., died in Norfolk a few days since from the effects of chloroform administered by a quack doctor for the toothache.

W. T. S. Pugh, an old citizen of Madison parish, La., died the other day. He served in a Madison company during the war, and was much esteemed as a citizen.

In Franklin parish, La., Dr. W. W. Lee and G. H. Dunn got into a dispute about the hight of cotton, in which Lee was shot through the breast, although not fatally.

Ed. Stapp and Tony Clifford, of Galveston, Texas, who lately went with a party buffalo-hunting, were cut off by the Indians and are supposed to have been killed.

The editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel says another attempt to burn his house has been made by the minions of Holden, and that he has insured his life for "five thousand" more.

J. B. Stanley, living on the Big-creek road, near Memphis, found it necessary to shoot a negro on Friday night at his own house, whom he found in his yard and who tried to kill him with a stick.

Miss Ann S. Cook has been appointed postmistress at Glade Springs, Washington county, Va., vice Miss Lavinia M. Ryburn, "disqualified by marriage." This case is recommended to the strong-minded women.

A young man named Callier, who had stolen $700 from a firm in Hallieville, Texas, has been arrested at Mansfield, La., and taken back to the former place. He confessed the robbery. He formerly resided at Natchitoches.

Dr. Thomas Wall was killed at Springville, Natchitoches parish, La., on the 24th ult., by Wm. Patton. Both deceased and his slayer were residents of Springville. The origin of the quarrel, says the Natchitoches Times, was about a goat.

Mrs. Claiborne Duvall's house, seven miles above Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., was burned down last week. It caught from a stove-pipe. Very little was saved. Mrs. Dr. Finney, with her child, only one day old, was rescued with great difficulty.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, appears to be making energetic efforts to raise a military force sufficient to overawe the State. He has recently been to Washington, and says he induced President Grant to promise him two companies of United States troops.

The Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune of day before yesterday says: "Mr. B. F. Puckett and Mr. Easly, living in the northwest corner of this county, gathered from the woods what they thought to be spikenard, a medical herb, but it proved to be something very much like it and a deadly poison. They both ate of it with perfect confidence, but soon became deathly sick. They knew at once they were poisoned."

Mr. Burwell Akers, a prominent citizen of Floyd county, Va., and a man of family, eloped last week from the village of Floyd Court-house with the widow of Mr. Mat. Howard, who was killed by the Yankee raiders who swept through the country about the time of the surrender. Mr. Akers had previously enjoyed a very enviable reputation and popularity, and had once been sheriff of the county. He left a wife and three children behind him.

N. W. Faison, an "old Texian," died in Houston, Texas, on the 5th inst. He was a native of North Carolina; went to Texas about the year 1839; and was one of the fifty-three braves who left Lagrange in 1842 with Dawson, who fell on the 7th day of September, 1842, at Salado, with over thirty-five of his band. He was one of the fifteen prisoners who were taken from there to Mexico and confined in the mean and filthy cells of the enemy for more than two years.

The Donaldsonville (La.) Independent asserts that the mayor of that town—gubernatorial appointee—is a man who knows not how to read and write; a man without instruction or education, whose lips open only to utter horrible imprecations and indecencies. The council voted him a salary of one dollar a year. Regarding the parish judge, the same paper says he is "a young man perfectly ignorant of the simplest principles of law," suddenly transferred from a seat upon a dry-goods box to the judge's bench.

A woman who gave her name as Cora Lee, but whose real name is said to be Martha Gaines, was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night in New Orleans, supposed to be the person who kidnapped the child of Mr. Digby. The woman had been absent for two or three weeks on a visit to her relations at Baton Rouge, and had recently returned to the city on the steamboat St. John. The officers who made the arrest stated that they overheard her boasting in loud terms that she knew exactly where the child was secreted and could point out the place in a very short space of time. From a conversation held with Mr. Digby by a reporter of the Times he has reason to suspect that there is one other person who, if possessed of the ordinary faculties of a human being, should be fully cognizant of the person who did the kidnapping and of the exact place where she is to be found.

If any gentleman thinks that the Northern Democracy will organize for the next campaign upon a platform of opposition to negro testimony and demanding the disfranchisement of the negroes, let him read the article we publish this morning from the New York World, a paper which is sometimes pronounced "unsound" because it has led the Democratic party of New York into a victorious majority of more than 80,000 votes.

It is said that in the extreme eastern portion of the so-called Dominion the confederation is more odious to the mass of the people than it has ever been, and there the remedy hoped for and demanded by many is annexation to the United States. In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec—formerly called Upper and Lower Canada—the discontent with the present anomalous state of things shows itself in movements in favor of independence of England. These movements are encouraged rather than opposed by the English Government and the press of London. These have let the Canadians know distinctly that they are considered able to take care of themselves, in war as well as in peace, and that Great Britain will not maintain a large force on this continent to guard them against invasion or insurrection.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has just given a decision in what is known in that State as "the celebrated REEDER case." It seems that a man named REEDER married the daughter of JOHN HARVEY, who, it was claimed, was an alien. HARVEY, years ago, bought a considerable tract of land along the Detroit river, near the city of Detroit. EDWIN REEDER was in possession of it for several years after the death of his wife, and on his death it was claimed by the State as escheating to it, in consequence of HARVEY'S being an alien. It was sold by the State to WALTER CRANE. REEDER'S heirs, to whom he bequeathed the property, brought suit to recover it from CRANE, and the suit was decided in their favor by the Wayne County Circuit Court. Mr. CRANE appealed the case to the Supreme Court, who have reversed the decision and ordered a new trial.

There come these truths from Canada. They are uttered by the Toronto Globe, which has always sympathized with the party in this country by which General GRANT was elected to the office he now holds: "President GRANT, we regret to see, is rapidly becoming unpopular with his own party. They are beginning to find out a fact which they persistently ignored in the heat and fury of the Presidential contest, that there is a great difference between generalship and statesmanship. The American nation is not the first to experience the incapacity of the military mind to deal with social and political questions which naturally lie far beyond its circumscribed range of studies and duties. The St. Domingo affair, in which President GRANT is shown, by the investigations of a Congressional committee, to have engaged in some very questionable diplomatic strategy, in order to effect the purchase of that island, has provoked general condemnation on the part of his political opponents and elicited very weak apologies on the part of his friends. He may have the best possible intentions, but, like all men who pride themselves on their obstinacy, he is as often wrong as right."

Proscription, So-called.

Hon. W. B. KINKEAD, the candidate of the Third party for Governor in 1867, takes some exceptions in a letter we publish this morning to an editorial statement which appeared in this paper. He evidently supposes that the objectionable words were written by some one who was not familiar with the politics of Kentucky in 1866. Merely premising that he is mistaken we make the following reply:

The influences which produced the reorganization of the Democratic party of Kentucky in 1866 are matters of fact too recent and too prominent in the history of that year to be doubted, however much Judge KINKEAD may, from his standpoint, underrate them and ascribe the event to other causes. The "Union-Democratic" organization rejected the party name pure and simple. Its organs maintained an unfriendly tone toward the Northern Democrats who were most popular in this State, and a doubtful if not dictatorial one toward the national organization itself. The leaders were chiefly men identified with a life-long opposition to the Democratic party, and many of them were men whose sincerity was so justly doubted that we have seen them subsequently go over to the Radicals and give in their adhesion to measures that were rather dreaded than expected at that time. No effort was made to allay the distrust so natural under the circumstances, by giving popular Democrats of known Southern affinities a share in the control of the organization. While it is true that the rebel disabilities imposed by State law had been removed through the earnest advocacy of men like Judge KINKEAD, it is also true that the sting of that imposition was kept alive, and its spirit still appeared in the urgency with which the impolicy of conferring office upon rebels and the propriety of their taking "back seats" was pressed in the street talk and the authorized expositions of the party. Though no exclusion of rebels was proposed by law or laid down in the party platform as a matter of right, the undeniable opposition to any party prominence or nomination for rebels was so pronounced and fixed as a part of the temporary policy of the party, that it even now pervades the letter written by Judge KINKEAD to vindicate the leaders from the charge of proscribing rebels.

That this position was taken in a spirit of kindness and patriotic sincerity by Judge KINKEAD and others who, like him, have since adhered to the Democratic party with no prospect of party favor to reflect a doubt upon their motives, is disputed by no one. But just at that time it happened to coincide with the Radical rage for disfranchisements and disabilities in a manner which exasperated the memory of recent bayonet elections, in which law-abiding citizens had been deprived of every political right upon the mere suspicion of sympathy with the rebellion.

Under such circumstances, nothing was more natural than the popular distrust of the "Union Democratic" party, or freer from proscriptive intentions than the call for a reorganization of the Democratic party. That call was expressly designed to include all conservative men, and to place all such on a platform of perfect equality before the people in a party sense, and to put an end, as far as party platforms could do so, to all distinctions between Democrats who had been rebels and Democrats who had been Union soldiers. That this platform has been carried out as far as party machinery has control over the personal preferences of the people is undeniable. It is true that defiant opposition to Radicalism, co-operating with a natural sympathy felt for a class of men who were everywhere else disfranchised and proscribed, has given rebel soldiers the inside track in many parts of the State; but in spite of this feeling no distinction has been inculcated in platforms or in the leading organs of the party, and enough original Union men and soldiers have been elected to office as Democrats to indicate the most perfect good faith on this point.

Granting the distrust which demanded a reorganization to be unfounded, we must still perceive that it was confirmed by those "Union-Democrats" who with equal distrust denounced the reorganizing Convention in advance, as a Rebel maneuver for the proscription of Union men. They continued as long as they had any hope of success to make war on the "Rebel Democracy," and in such a temper and spirit as brought to the aid of the new organization the recognition and encouragement of the entire Northern Democracy, unprepared as the latter was to accept the tests which the "Union-Democrats" had morally set up. If these tests were imaginary, so are those which Mr. KINKEAD now sees and complains of in the Democratic party of Kentucky, and so were those indications which he says "made it manifest that if the Conservatives acted with them it must be at the expense of all self-respect."

The COURIER-JOURNAL is truly, as Judge KINKEAD admits, opposed as he is to the proscription of any Democrat because he adhered to the Union during the war; but the Louisville Courier, the organ of the reorganized Democracy, was equally liberal in 1866, and subsequently. We see no impolicy in the election of a sound and prudent man whether he was a rebel or a Union man in war times. That few Union-Democrats have received office in this State is less ascribable to a proscriptive sentiment in the public mind, than to the fact that they stood out against Democratic reorganization when it was very popular, and only came into the party at last in the self-assumed character of defeated disorganizers, discontented, jealous, and proud. They are generally elderly gentlemen whose pride as leaders in bygone days prevents them from cultivating the people and working for popular favor. Nevertheless, Mr. DAVIS has been re-elected to the United States Senate, and, of Union Democrats who accept the conditions of political success and enter the lists with vigor, like the present Mayor of Louisville, about as large a proportion succeed as of others.

Far be it from us to excite unwittingly the slightest disrespect towards the Third-party men who attest the sincerity of their conservatism by sustaining the Democratic party. They are among the best men in the State, and our confidence in their worth and wisdom will not permit us to suppose them capable of endangering the success of their cherished principles by attempting to divide the conservative forces on a mere question of spoils, or on a cause of pique so shadowy and unreal as the supposed proscription of Union Democrats. We have often wished that something might be done to allay that feeling on their part, and, when they identify themselves so thoroughly with the active element of the party as to be put forward as its standard-bearers, no paper will give them a more cordial support than the COURIER-JOURNAL.

Some Fire, or all Smoke?

In the New York Sun of a late date appears, under the head of "Retirement of HAMILTON FISH—Congressional Investigation Imperatively Necessary," the following double leaded article:

Mr. HAMILTON FISH is about to retire from the office of Secretary of State. It is no orious that he has prostituted this office in a manner to disgrace his country before the world. He has made this great and proud republic to be a tool, a scavenger, an assassin, an executioner, in the base service of the adventurers of Madrid and the Spanish volunteers of Havana. No man in all our American annals has ever left office with such an amount of popular odium upon him as HAMILTON FISH.

Why should this be so? He had a fair reputation as a citizen when he became Secretary of State. He had no standing as a politician or as a patriot, but he was regarded as an honest, respectable man; and now, before he is released from the responsibilities of office, it is indispensable for the safety and the good repute of the country that Congress should cause all the transactions of the State Department in connection with Spain and Cuba to be rigorously investigated.

This investigation should bear especially upon the relations to Spain and Cuba of SIDNEY WEBSTER, Mr. FISH's son-in-law, and of JOHN C. B. DAVIS, the swindler of the Erie Railway, Mr. FISH's Assistant Secretary of State. WEBSTER has been openly in the pay of Spain, as counsel, and has received very large sums of money—larger than the public has supposed—not merely in consideration of his services as such, but in consideration of his control over his father-in-law and over the State Department. DAVIS has been secretly in collusion with persons acting in the interest of Spain; and both DAVIS and WEBSTER have been and are partners in a scheme in which men in Cuba, Madrid and Washington are concerned, whose purpose is to make millions for themselves by the sale of Cuba to third parties who are to sell it to the United States. This project was some time since partially unveiled in our columns by one of our correspondents in Washington; and now we charge that DAVIS and WEBSTER are both deep in it, and that the policy of the United States on the Cuban question has been dictated and controlled by these insolent and knavish speculators.

We call upon Congress to investigate these facts before HAMILTON FISH—who is responsible for the acts which WEBSTER and DAVIS have done and caused to be done under cover of his name and authority—has finally left the Department in which he has accumulated such shame upon the fair renown of the nation. As it will be impossible to do this work before the approaching adjournment, a committee, with full powers, should be appointed to sit during the vacation of Congress. As it may possibly lead to the impeachment of Mr. FISH, the inquiry should be made by the House of Representatives; but no member of the House who is himself a secret partner with DAVIS and WEBSTER should be in the committee. To make the investigation complete, it will be necessary to authorize a suitable agent in Madrid to procure the evidence on the subject which can only be obtained there.

But at any rate let the people know the truth respecting this degrading episode in our history. And let those who have thus conspired to make merchandise of the good name and the honor of the American people be at least put in the pillory of public notoriety and universal scorn, even if—which is by no means certain—a more adequate punishment should prove to be impracticable.

The Sun has been harping upon this string for some months past. Is it possible that in the midst of so much smoke there can be no fire—that Messrs. FISH, WEBSTER and DAVIS are all guiltless of the charges so persistently urged against them?

Minority Representation.

Aside from minority representation and other reforms which are experiments yet to be tested by practice, the new constitution adopted by Illinois meets with a very general commendation among charter critics as the best organic law yet provided for any State in the Union. The people of these new States meeting as emigrants from localities varying greatly in legal institutions, are generally less trammeled by a veneration for old forms and have a more varied experience than other communities to guide them in the formation of new codes. It is a matter of much moment to the whole country that Illinois has undertaken the experiment of minority representation, and the results will be studied with eager interest.

This project was brought before the convention by Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, and was adopted by a vote of four to one. When it goes into effect, in 1872, the State will be divided into districts entitled to three representatives each, and each voter will be allowed to cast as many votes as there are representatives to be elected. He can divide his votes between three, or two, or concentrate them all on one. If any party in the district has, say 6,700 voters and the minority has 2,300, the latter by concentrating their three votes each on one man can elect him. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and, if it can be made to work well in practice in spite of some awkward objections to which it is theoretically open, its social and political effect in this country will be highly beneficial. Even if this experiment fail, it may guide us to some feasible plan by which the whole people can be represented in the passage of every law. It is a great thing that our system of separate State governments enables us to make such experiments without involving the whole nation in the consequences of failure, as would be the case under a consolidated system.

☞ It is believed that LOUIS NAPOLEON has really no serious objection to our excellent young friend HOHENZOLLERN, but merely desires an opportunity to prove that the needle-gun is *not* superior to the Chassepot rifle.

☞ The Philadelphia Press says "GRANT and BISMARCK are two of the greatest men of our time." This is true. With the single exception of JOHN SMITH they are perhaps *the* greatest.

☞ There is very little difference between the brigands of Greece and the doctors of this country; for while the brigands live by plunder, the doctors live by pillage.

☞ An exchange says "Gen. CUSTER is tired of the West, and threatens to resign." When the Indians are upon the war-path, the West is certainly a very tiresome place.

☞ Harper's Weekly has a portrait of AKERMAN which excites the wonder of every beholder—the wonder that the original has never been hanged.

☞ The Toronto Globe says General GRANT "is as often wrong as right." But the worst of it is he is not half as often right as wrong.

CITY ITEMS.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The especial attention of ladies and housekeepers generally is called to the sale of S. T. Moore & Co. this morning at 10 o'clock, at private residence No. 540 Preston street, between Caldwell and Kentucky. See auction column.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

A New Addition to Our National Bill of Fare.

The committee of ladies appointed by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, among whom was an eminent medical graduate and the wife of the Secretary of the Institute, state in their report that a packet of SEA MOSS FARINE, costing twenty-five cents, will produce, when combined with milk, in due proportion, full sixteen quarts of blanc mange, while a packet of corn starch, maizena or farina, costing sixteen cents, will only produce, with a like quantity of milk, from four to six quarts, thus showing that the new food staple is actually worth, as a means of nourishment, about *one hundred and fifty per cent. more* than the heretofore popular preparations from maize and grain. It is also stated that it has none of the heating properties of ordinary farinaceous food, and is digested and assimilated with wonderful rapidity.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

"They Cure!"

What cures? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a cough, AYER'S PILLS for a purgative, and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Blue-grass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Brilliant Discovery.

Every man and woman in the land, whose locks have been touched with silver by time, or prematurely whitened, has reason to rejoice that Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is numbered among the wonder-working products of this age of discovery. It is clear and free from sediment, while the shades of color it imparts are more natural than those produced by any other agent. jy12 Tu,Th& Sat

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ **Bath tubs, all kinds, tin toilet sets, clothes-wringers, brushes, and all articles for housekeepers, at greatly reduced prices. Please call and see, at Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.** jy10 d4

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Socks,

greatest variety, lowest prices, Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, below Fourth. jy8 1m

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

☞ **Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, being now fully arranged, after the removal, shall be glad to have one and all pay us a call. Assortment full and complete, and prices largely reduced.** jy10 d4

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

☞ **Cedar chests, all sizes, at half price, at Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.** jy10 d4

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

☞ Gray hair resumes its original color under the operation of Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, which contains nothing dirty, is transparent, without sediment, leaves no stain on the scalp, no unpleasant odor in the hair. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. jy6 eod3

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

MARRIED.

LETZING—MILLER—On the 10th inst., by Rev. C. H. Young, WILLIAM LETZING and DELIA MILLER, all of this city.

DIED.

SMART—On the morning of the 11th inst., at Lagrange, Ky., of congestion of the brain, CHARLES B. SMART, son of Beal. F. and Margaret A. Smart, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on this (Tuesday) evening, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Capt. O. Montcalm, No. 312 Third street.

MORRIS—On Monday evening, 11th inst., CHARLES JACOB MORRIS, aged 4 years, son of Jon. T. and Josephine Morris.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) evening, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Third street, bet. Ormsby and Weissinger avenues. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MURRAY—On Sunday, the 10th inst., MARTIN MURRAY, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Cathedral. Friends of the family are invited to attend. jy11 d2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Build Up the System.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the sieve-like skin a moisture exudes which contains the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impaired, the bowels disturbed, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces these effects can not be arrested, because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the life-sustaining elements can be supplied by active invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics. Long experience has proved that nothing else will efficiently sustain and regulate the system, when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat and constant physical or mental labor. All persons who have been tempted to try the local "tonics" (so-called) which have been started by scrubby speculators in almost every town and village, with a view of "turning a penny" by the credulity of the unwary, know this to their cost. It is a wise maxim that says "hold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters and know it to be a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous weakness, general debility, constipation, fever and ague, and want of appetite; that any of these should be persuaded to experiment with the worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant empirics, seems almost incredible. jy5 eod&w1

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

Seem to possess the quality of

Accumulating Electricity!

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the parts where applied, ceasing pain and morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and found of a great help to those who have weak backs or a pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of consumption; nay, they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily. je29 deod&weow1m

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my28 deod3m

MEETINGS.

De Molay Commandery (No. 12) Knights Templar will meet in stated conclave at the asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock.
J. M. S. McCORKLE, Recorder.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jy12 d&wte

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA.

Gen. R. E. LEE, President.

THE next session will begin Sept. 15 and end June 22. Expenses $325 to $375. For particulars, apply to the CLERK OF FACULTY, jy12 deod12 Lexington, Va.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, English and French, for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY, jy12 deod3m Principal.

Cumberland University,

Lebanon, Tenn.

SPECIAL attention called to the College of Arts and the Commercial College. Next session opens 5th of September. je28 deodim

Holyoke Academy.

N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The 3d annual session will begin on the first Monday in September, at No. 395 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy10 Su,Tu&Th*

Kentucky Military Institute,

6 Miles from Frankfort, Ky.

The 26th Academic Year will begin on

Monday, September 5, 1870.

☞ Send for Catalogue to
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
jy2 dim&w4 Farmdale P. O., Franklin co., Ky.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

OFFICE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, July 8, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of 5½ per cent. has been declared by the Parent Bank for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders registered at this office. jy9 d5 H. S. HILL, Cashier.

SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGANS

Are made of carefully-chosen materials, by well-trained mechanics, with the aid of ingenious machinery; are constructed in accordance with acoustic principles, with the dictates of long experience, and with the suggestions of refined musical taste.

The manufacturers intend to secure

A Friend in Every Purchaser!

since they put the same thorough work into every instrument—each being perfect of its kind, and sold at a price corresponding with its actual value.

Besides a large variety of sweet-toned instruments for the parlor, the manufacturers offer a series of powerful organs with

PEDAL BASS & DOUBLE MANUALS

For CHURCHES, MUSICAL SOCIETIES, and other public uses, as well as for ORGAN STUDENTS.

A Thorough Comparison Invited.

An illustrated circular, containing full descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid on application.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

D. P. FAULDS,

Main St., Louisville, Ky.,

Wholesale Agent for the Southwest.

jy12 Tu2&w2

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.—Authorized by the Legislature of Kentucky. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

1 Prize of $20,867 is		$20,867
2 Prizes of	6,000 are	12,000
2 Prizes of	5,000 are	10,000
5 Prizes of	4,000 are	20,000
5 Prizes of	2,800 are	14,000
5 Prizes of	2,000 are	10,000
40 Prizes of	1,000 are	40,000
50 Prizes of	500 are	25,000
110 Prizes of	250 are	27,500
66 Prizes of	100 are	6,600
66 Prizes of	80 are	5,280
66 Prizes of	60 are	3,960
66 Prizes of	50 are	3,300
4,092 Prizes of	20 are	81,840
25,740 Prizes of	10 are	257,400
30,316 Prizes, amounting to		547,747

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50. This scheme draws every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Small schemes draw daily. Tickets for sale at 91 West Jefferson st. (up stairs), and all lottery offices in Louisville. Write for circular. Address GEO. WEBSTER, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky. jy11 dim

Ladies, Attention!

BY order of manufacturers, I will sell Corsets warranted with whalebone at 75c; do warranted with 42 do at $1 50; do warranted with 60 do at $2 50; also, Puffed and Tucked Goods at 40c a yard; Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 20c; Rich Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs at 25c; Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.

JUST RECEIVED,

Real Valenciennes Laces, Darned Lace Rivieres, Embroidered Swiss Insertions, &c., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

jy12

CARRIAGES,

Rockaways, Buggies, &c.,

AT

W. F. SPYBEY'S

Carriage Manufactory,

Jefferson st., between Sixth and Seventh,

FOR SALE LOW.

All work warranted. jy10 Su&Tu

Notice to the Public.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co., for the purpose of bringing the water from the works within the reach of everybody, will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lot lines free of cost to all parties desiring to use water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET, je29 dim Pres't Lou. W. Co.

J. CREIGHTON,

Plumber and Gas-Fitter,

106 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Plumbers' and Gas-Fitters' Material, also Gas Fixtures on hand and for sale low. Houses in city and country fitted up with Gas and Water.

All sizes of Drain Pipe furnished and laid. je30 Th&Su&Tu1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Joseph E. Grauman are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, or I shall be compelled to enforce payments according to law; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them to me, duly proven, at my residence, No. 223 Market street. FREDRICA GRAUMAN, jy12 d3f Administratrix.

Notice.

THE Manufacturing and Financial Company are now open for business at their banking-house, No. 73 Fifth street.
jy12 d3 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Enforcement of the Hog Ordinance.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 9, 1870.

THE attention of all concerned is called to the ordinance approved July 2, 1870, which forbids any hog, shoat, or pig going at large upon any of the streets, alleys, or uninclosed lots or places in the city. Any such animal found going at large may be taken up by ANY ONE, and either conveyed to the hog pounds, and such persons be entitled to a reward of $2 for each animal. Owners of such animals can recover them by proving property and paying a fine of $2 for each animal within 48 hours. After that, for which time they will be sold at auction. Any one preventing or assisting any one from taking up such animals, will be arrested and fined from $10 to $50. The hog pounds will be designated hereafter, and the police will be directed to strictly enforce the ordinance on and after Friday, July 15, 1870. jy12 d3 W. JENKINS, Chief of Police.

Rice.

100 BAGS Rangoon; 25 bbls Louisiana; For sale by GARDNER & CO., jy12 d3 196 main st.

Notice.

MERCER Circuit Court upon petition in equity. Thomas F. Mitchell and Hannah Mitchell, his wife. Notice is hereby given to the public that we, Thomas F. Mitchell, and Hannah, my wife, have filed our petition in the Mercer Circuit Court, of Kentucky, asking a decree to empower the said Hannah Mitchell to use, enjoy, sell and convey, for her own benefit any property she may own or acquire free from the debts and claims of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole, and to trade in her own name, and dispose of her property by will or deed. THOMAS F. MITCHELL, and jy9 d15* HANNAH MITCHELL.

Notice to the Public.

THE office of the Supervisors of Public Works has been removed to No. 242 Fifth street, where any complaint can be entered for failure or neglect on the part of the scavenger contractors to fulfill the requirements of their contracts.

At the same time the attention of housekeepers is called to the following requirements from the ordinances governing said contracts:

"Housekeepers will be required to place the tubs, boxes, barrels, or vessels, containing ashes, garbage, &c., upon the sidewalks or alleys in front of their property, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock A. M., and to remove them within one hour after they are emptied.

"Garbage, ashes, &c., will be removed from all paved streets and alleys running north and south on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and on those running east and west on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

"The contractors are not required by ordinance to empty tubs, boxes, or vessels left on unpaved streets or alleys."

In order to provide for prompt and efficient enforcement of the provisions of the ordinances and contracts, it is absolutely necessary that the above regulations should be strictly complied with by housekeepers; and notice is hereby given that, unless these requirements are met, the contractors will not be held responsible.

T. C. TUCKER, Supervisor E. D.
GEO. W. GOSNELL, Supervisor W. D.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, July 8, 1870. jy8 d12

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th June, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th July next, both days inclusive.
je28 d21 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1870.

THE Louisville and Portland Canal will be closed on and after the 25th of July and until the 1st of November or the further order of the Board for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.
By order of the Board of Directors.
je24 dt Jy25 E. LOCKHART, Sup't.

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $5 per 10 lessons; Painting, $15 per 10 lessons, payable in advance. Residence 61 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

MY son, John B. Cary, and Mr. Lee A. Beckham have an interest in my business from July 1, 1870. The style of the firm will be Geo. H. Cary & Co. GEO. H. CARY, July 11, 1870. Druggist, 81 Fourth street. jy11 d3

Dissolution.

THE firm of F. H. Kean & Bro. was dissolved on the 8th inst. by the death of Mr. F. H. Kean. Their business will be settled by D. A. Kean at the office of Chambers & Kean, their successors.

Copartnership.

HENRY CHAMBERS, Late of Henry Chambers & Co. DARWIN A. KEAN, Late of F. H. Kean & Bro.

WE have bought the stock of F. H. Kean & Bro. and will continue the wholesale grocery business in the same house, No. 49 Main street, between Second and Third. CHAMBERS & KEAN. je28 deodim

H. C. MURRELL,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 177 Main street, north side, bet. Fifth & Sixth, house formerly occupied by Murrell & Weller.
jy3 dim LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACOB F. WELLER,

WILL continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at No. 185 Main street, where he will be glad to see his old friends and the trade generally. jy2 dim

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of G. Grauman & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Grauman assumes all the debts due by the firm, and is authorized to collect all debts outstanding. G. GRAUMAN, ED. GRAUMAN.
Louisville, July 1, 1870—jy2 d10

PROPOSALS.

Proposals to Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 5th of August by the undersigned committee, in relation to building a meeting-house at Cox's Creek, in Nelson county, Ky. Specifications and location, together with all information, can be obtained of the committee at Cox's Creek. P. B. Samuels, Sayre's Depot; G. W. Forman and A. King, High Grove; R. F. Wells and A. Crawford, Cox's Creek. jy12 d3&w1*

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. on the 20th inst. for work and materials upon the new City Hall, as follows:

1st. Brick—3,000,000, more or less, and for laying the same.
2d. Stone flagging and curbing—materials and workmanship thereon—in quantities to be given.
3d. Stone work and foundation courses in substory—masonry and workmanship thereon.
4th. Building sand in quantities to suit.
5th. Lime—11,000 bushels, more or less.
6th. Cement as called for.
7th. Foundation excavation—3,900 cubic yards more or less.

Separate proposals will be made for each item of the above, according to forms furnished, and the right is reserved to apportion quantities or to reject any or all bids.

Specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office on or after the 13th inst.
By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.
City Engineer's office, July 9, 1870. jy10

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, July 16, 1870, for the construction of a sewer in Chestnut street from Floyd to Seventh.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Thursday, July 14, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and right reserved to reject any or all bids.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 9, 1870. jy10

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 M. on Saturday, July 16, 1870, for the construction of a sewer in Fifth street from Chestnut to the Ohio river.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Thursday, July 14, 1870.

Bond with approved security will be required, and right reserved to reject any or all bids.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 9, 1870. jy10

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 242 Fifth street, until Thursday, July 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz:

To reconstruct Second street from the south side of Water to the north side of Jefferson street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement in white or yellow pine or cypress.

Also to reconstruct Jefferson street from the west side of First to the east side of Fifth, and from the east side of Seventh to the west side of Ninth street, except fifteen feet on each side for sidewalks, and excepting also that space occupied by the rails of the street railway, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement in white or yellow pine or cypress.

The above work to be done according to the provisions of the general ordinance approved May 18, 1870, entitled "General ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement."

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and charges of whatever character connected with the work; and bids will be made upon the understanding that all old paving materials shall be the property of the contractor.

Specifications on file at the City Engineer's office, and bidders will use the form furnished by the Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 14th day of July, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 7, 1870. jy8

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Thursday, the 14th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz:

To improve Ninth street from the south side of Broadway to the north side of Kentucky street by grading, curbing, block paving the gutters and paving the carriage way with macadam pavement as provided for in the ordinance ordering said work.

To improve the alley from Walnut to Madison and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, by grading and paving the same with block stone.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The above work will be let by contract on the said 14th of July, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owner or owners of the ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinances regulating the work at the Engineer's office.

Bidders are required to use the blank form furnished by the Engineer. JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 7, 1870. jy8

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company's Engineer, No. 104 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, July 16, 1870, for the excavating of the ditches of the Jefferson Southern Pond Draining Co. from stake 38 to the L. & N. R. R. on the south ditch, and from the same point to the grade pond stake 40 on the 5th section on the north ditch.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office. E. D. STANDIFORD, Pres't.
JOHN ROBB, Engineer.
R. G. MINOR, Sec'y. je19 dtd

GRAIN BAGS.

15,000 GRAIN BAGS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale low by SHERMAN & CO., jy2 eodim-2dp 244 Main st.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 68 Third st.,

Between Main and Market,

IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh29 dtf

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of

FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
	Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents

☞ For sale by all Druggists. ja3

FINANCIAL.

MECHANICS'

Co-operative & Building

Association

OF LOUISVILLE.

PERPETUAL CHARTER & LIBERAL GRANTS OF POWER.

Present Capital.......... $500,000
$136,000 Already subscribed.

PROFITS COMPUTED ON THE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

BOARD OF CONTROL:

Thomas S. Crawford.......... Banker.
James M. Bryant.......... [illegible]
Jas. H. Cochrane.......... Coal Merchant.
S. S. Meddis.......... Real Estate Agent.
E. S. Hall.......... Hall's Lock and Safe Co.
D. C. Hoffman.......... Express Agent.
Oliver H. Stratton.......... President.

Central Savings Bank, Treasurer.

Applications for stock respectfully solicited, and gratuitous information furnished as to the general business plan of the institution.
OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
je18 dtf 153 West Jefferson st.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH

RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent.

20-YEAR BONDS.

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bond, under the first mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad 40 miles south of Louisville, to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Daviess, Lyon, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous coal seams situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell, and Muhlenburg counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest lumber, and in many counties rich deposits of iron ore exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The company has a capital already subscribed in available city and county bonds and cash amounting to

$8,095,000!

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of first mortgage bonds.

These bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New York where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the bondholders. With the capital already secured, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very desirable and safe investment.

The price is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., 41 Broad street.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., 40 Wall street.
HALLGARTEN & CO., 28 Broad street.
New York, June 8, 1870.
G. W. NORTON & CO., BANKERS, LOUISVILLE, je13 dtm Agents for Kentucky.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.

OF THE SOUTH AND WEST,

No. 18 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $100 Each.

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure steamboats, with water-tight compartments in the hull, and other valuable improvements, to navigate the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor, and material.

The State of Louisiana has by an act of the Legislature become a cash subscriber to the amount of $100,000.

Over $100,000 acres of good land, amounting in value to nearly $500,000, have been subscribed, which land is increasing in value every day.

The cash subscriptions will be immediately called in, and the Company will place, without unnecessary delay, a line of superior boats on the river, combining great speed, entire safety, elegance, and economy. The earnings of which, in the present absolute need of such boats, will be very large and yield handsome dividends to stockholders.

The following lands have been subscribed, some of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are to be seen at the office:

2,000 acres, Polk co., Texas, $18 per acre..	$36,000 00
4,300 acres, Jefferson co., Ark., $5..	[illegible]
840 acres, Poinsett..	3,360 00
750 acres..	3,650 00
730 acres, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, Ark., $5..	3,650 00
200 acres, Green and Monroe cos., Ark., $5..	1,000 00
5,000 acres, Hopkins co., Texas, $5..	25,000 00
4,428 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5..	22,140 00
4,428 acres, Colorado co., Texas, $5..	22,140 00
4,178 acres, Brasoria co., Texas, $5..	20,890 00
1,800 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $1 50..	2,700 00
340 acres, Calhoun co., Ark., $2..	680 00
50 acres..	100 00
160 acres, Clark co., Ark., $[illegible]..	1,000 00
400 acres, Washita co., Ark., $1 25..	500 00
2,243 acres, Sunflower co., Miss., $2 50..	5,607 00
5,000 acres, Franklin co., Tenn., $5..	25,000 00
1,100 acres, Marion co., Ark., $2..	2,200 00
3,060 acres, Mississippi, $5..	15,300 00
10,000 acres, Napoleon and Desha cos., Ark., $3..	30,000 00
8,000 acres, Crittenden co., Ark., $3..	24,000 00
8,000 acres, Tennessee and Missouri, $3..	24,000 00
6,000 acres, Arkansas, $3..	18,000 00
2,422 acres, Morehouse parish, La., $15..	36,330 00
680 acres, St. Landry..	[illegible]
640 acres, Caldwell..	[illegible]
840 acres, Concordia..	[illegible]
300 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $3..	900 00
2,000 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $3 50..	[illegible]
2,560 acres, Madison co., Texas, $5..	12,800 00
481 acres, Madison co., Miss., $10..	4,810 00
3,940 acres, St. Martins parish, La., $5..	19,700 00
7,321 acres, Assumption..	15,547 00
90,505 acres..	$449,016 00
330 acres, Pike co., Miss., $5..	1,650 00
90,835 acres..	$450,616 00

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books now open at the office of the Company, No. 18 Carondelet st.
B. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't, New Orleans.
CHAS. R. BENTON, Sec'y. my8 dtf

SUMMER RESORTS.

Crab Orchard Springs

WE beg leave to announce to our former patrons and all those seeking health or recreation that this popular and first-class watering-place, noted for its location in a most beautiful, healthy, and romantic region of country, whose mineral waters (Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Epsom) are considered equal, if not superior, to those of any other springs on the continent, is now open for the entertainment of visitors. Since the last season many improvements have been made, conducive to the comfort and amusement of guests, such as additional rooms, new bowling alleys, billiard saloon, revolving swings, SULPHUR BATHS, a brass and a string band of music, Extensive Livery, &c. This favorite place of summer resort is situated on the Louisville and Knoxville Railroad. Parties leaving Louisville after breakfast arrive in time for dinner per daily. Excursion tickets to the Springs from Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and Henderson can be procured at very reduced rates.
JONES & FITZHUGH, Proprietors.
jy10 SuT&Thtf

Neff House, Yellow Springs, Green Co., O.

THIS beautiful summer resort, famous for its alterative and tonic waters and its magnificent scenery, situated on the highest land between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, affording cool nights and entire relief from prostrating heat during the day, is now open. The house is new, furnished elegantly, provided with all the modern improvements, and will accommodate 500 guests comfortably. The porches are 700 feet long, 10 feet wide, affording a splendid promenade in the evening or in wet weather. Amusements of every kind are provided to make time pass pleasantly. Music, hops, fine drives, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, &c. Terms—$21 per week; children and servants as agreed upon; transient customers $4 per day. Three trains daily (Sundays excepted) to and from the Springs. Round trip tickets for sale at L. M. R. R. Depot, Cincinnati, at any time—good until used. je30 eod7 J. F. PIERCE, Propr.

DRY GOODS.

Grain Bags.

10,000 2, 2½, and 3 bushel Stark, Great Falls, &c. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Shoe Stock.

SHOE lastings from Nos. 12 to 18; Do findings, assorted.
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Ribbons.

SASH ribbons; Taffeta ribbons, Nos. 1½ to 30. Cord edge ribbons, Nos. 1½ to 20;
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Underwear.

MEN'S all-wool shirts and drawers;
" Merino " "
" Lisle Thread shirts and drawers;
" India Gauze " "
Ladies' " "
Misses' Merino shirts;
Boys' " "
Children's " "
A full line just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk and, coming before you for your suffrage, I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for non-division of the school fund. Respectfully, [my26 dtf] J. H. SPEER.

For Jailer.

JOHN SHARDEIN,

Is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my29 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

For Marshal of the City Court.

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dtf

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap3 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. S. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap9 dte

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	6:10 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	2:15 p m	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express, daily	7:00 p m	[illegible]
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:15 p m	[illegible]
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:00 p m	[illegible]
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	[illegible]

jel3 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day.

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 6:30 A. M. Memphis & Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at 1:30 P. M., reach Louisville at 10:30 P. M.
GEORGE McLEOD, Ch. Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and to New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making close connections East and West, with through cars to St. Louis.

Sleeping cars with reclining chairs. ☞ NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

[June 12, 1870.] Leave. Arrive.

6:30 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail. 10:15 [illegible]
3:45 P. M. Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express. [illegible]
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp Mail. [illegible]
8:05 A. M. Richmond & Mt Vernon Ex. Mail. [illegible]
5:10 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation. [illegible]

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.
[illegible] dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York City.

HUGHES'

VEGETABLE TINCTURE

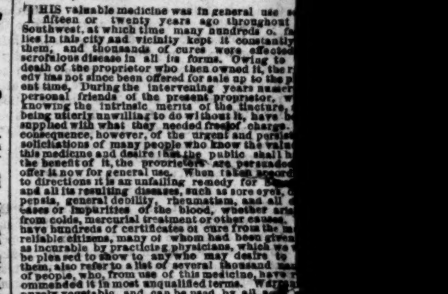
AND

SCROFULA CURE.

THIS valuable medicine was in general use some fifteen or twenty years ago throughout the Southwest, at which time many hundreds of families in that country tested its efficacy, [illegible] of cures were effected of scrofulous disease in all its forms. Owing to the death of the proprietor who then owned it, the remedy has not since been offered for sale to the public. During the intervening years many personal friends of the proprietor of the old remedy, knowing the intrinsic merits of the tincture, and being very unwilling to do without it, have been supplied with what they needed free of charge. In consequence, however, of the urgent and persistent solicitations of many people who know the value of this medicine and desire that the public shall have the benefit of it, the proprietors are persuaded to offer it now for general use. When taken according to directions it is an unfailing remedy for scrofula and all its resulting diseases, such as sore eyes, dyspepsia, general debility, rheumatism, and all diseases or impurities of the blood, as well as cures from the most reliable physicians, many of whom had been given up. [illegible] be pleased to refer to any who may desire to know [illegible] of people, who, from use of this medicine, have recommended it as most unqualified terms. [illegible] purely vegetable, and can be used by all ages without danger, and especially by females in peculiar situation where no other remedy would give relief. It is warmly indorsed by our leading physicians, and sold by all druggists and dealers. Fail not to try it at once. Price, $1 per bottle, six for $5. Sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price. Manufactured by the sole proprietors [illegible] JAMES A. HUGHES & CO., 72 High Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, je12 Su,Tu&Th2m Louisville, Ky.

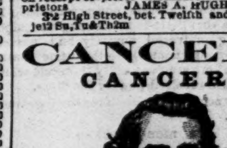
CANCERS,

CANCERS!



OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife.

Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal—inclose stamp—giving particulars of mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured—cases of one year to 30 years' standing. Address DR. W. C. COUDEN, 134 Jefferson street, Louisville, my18 SuTu&Thdaw



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America. [illegible] GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pains in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2. Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 12 M. [illegible] dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1856, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1861—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us precedence over the many unprincipled quacks whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. Excellent attention paid to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including gonorrhea and seminal weakness, [illegible] ity, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea or whites, impotency, nervous debility and female weakness, impotency or suppression of the menses. Medicines from [illegible] cure guaranteed in EVERY case. Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $1. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $2 per half doz., $3 per doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for two cents postage.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 2d & 3d sts., north side, [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excessive venery, having devoted the disease successfully for years, we can confidently GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by express to any address on the receipt of a [illegible] description. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprand's French Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for Dr. Crean's French Preventive—a safe pill for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician,

No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs, LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.

DR. GARVIN

HAS removed his office and residence to No. 317 north side Jefferson, bet. 8th and 9th. jy2 dim

Removed.

DR. BRANDEIS has removed his office and residence to No. 306 Third street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway. je9 dtf

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Judge Market.

That cynical New York Citizen and Round Table thinks Vanderbilt will be defeated in his battle with the Erie and Pennsylvania railroad, because he does not own any one of the judges in the metropolis. Is the Citizen so sure of that? Vanderbilt may, this blessed minute, have a "most righteous judge" in his pocket ready to spring like a watchman's rattle. Our commercial and financial man in Wall street fails to give us the last figure at which judges and packed juries are quoted, but our New Orleans exchanges, during the late McComb-Jackson-railroad-Beauregard war, kept us remarkably well posted. Although prices fluctuated somewhat, "judges" were firm at a good figure at the close.

II.

France and Cuba.

General Jordan, the Cuban chieftain, has written a letter in which he takes the ground that the European complications may result in affecting the attitude of the United States detrimentally toward Cuba. He argues that France will, in the event of war, seize Havana and help the Cubans, thereby interfering in affairs on this continent—violating the Monroe doctrine, in other words—and depriving the United States of the prestige and subsequent glory of having been the first to help Cuba. The General's argument is more plausible than probable, and will hardly prove strong enough to convince our Government that it should take so serious a step until there shall seem to be more reason or cause for it.

III.

"They Have Their Entrances and Their Exits."

The recent suicide of J. W. Lingard, an actor of some merit, turns out to have been a case of more than usual interest. After a career in which fortune alternately smiled and frowned, he was forced, through his failures, to the wall, and finally, under the depressing influences of a quarrel with his wife, the want of money, and general aggravation and disappointment, he drowned himself in sheer desperation. The poor creature does not seem to have been devoid of many excellent qualities, his generosity and loyalty to his friends having been particularly noticeable. There are some intimations of his having been dissipated; be that as it may, his melancholy end was a suggestively tragic one, and to be regretted.

IV.

The Tennessee "Vehm Gericht."

Of all the novel and ingenious ways of getting rid of an enemy, that practiced near Memphis the other day is the most so. There will be some very nice law points as to how far a man is guilty of killing his enemy when he only baits his road with poisoned whisky. The court may rule that no sane man would pass a bottle of fire water he saw lying in a road although he might a rattlesnake, and the learned counsel for the State may take the ground that to place a bottle of poisoned whisky in a road where a Tennesseean is likely to pass is equal in guilt to bushwhacking him at once, as the chances are a thousand to one he will get down and taste it, for if he did not he would not dare to look his friends in the face again. The reputation of having passed it would ruin him in his county.

V.

John Chinaman and the Puritan Maiden.

The Chinese Crispins imported into Massachusetts are becoming sentimental. The adoration heretofore bestowed upon "Joss" is about to be transferred to the factory girls, and there is already a good deal of surreptitious love-making said to be going on in the village of North Adams, where they are learning the lower branches of shoemaking. The advent of seventy-five young pigtails into a quiet New England manufacturing place has created an excitement among the village maidens, many of whom (it is said by travelers in those remote regions) have never seen a man. Now, as some of these Chinamen are rather good-looking and great admirers of the fair sex, they have commenced making eyes at the Mercys, Priscillas and Prudences, and it's not at all improbable that they will each take one of the eleven thousand virgins of North Adams to wife, and settle down into staid, sober citizens. This is their cue now.

VI.

Victor Hugo's Romance on "John Brown."

The Soul of the late Mr. Brown, like "the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," loves "the military." Untrammeled and unhampered by the Body, which broke down early in the martial business, it continues to go "marching on," instead of remaining comfortable and quiet like its friend the Body. Having marched into religion and politics, it marched on to the stage, then it marched in among the Voudou Saints, then it marched into history, poetry, painting, and music; but the biggest day's march of this light infantry soul will be made soon, and that into the field of romance, under the management of Victor Hugo, who is determined to make this crowning effort of Brown's equal to Weston's famous walk. Once in that field, however, this pestiferous, fanatical old Soul will never be gotten out, unless perhaps by Fashion lending a hand and by making the "John Brown tie" the rage. Get the Soul into society and make a swell of it. Brown as a subject for a romance is a vulgar fact—a fraud, in short.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The Cincinnati Gazette has a "raging mania."

Barry Cornwall is upward of eighty and in ill health.

The New York telegrams talk about "Henderson's land scheme."

Fire Island is the deliciously cooling title of a New York summer resort.

The editor of the New York Commercial calls France "the great continental snorter."

"Can we be happy in heaven, with our relatives and friends in perdition?" is now asked from a Cincinnati pulpit.

The little show Japs in St. Louis were attacked by the newsboys the other day, and the little Japs came out victorious.

J. N. Having been interviewed, declares that if it were not for throwing too much prejudice upon the office, he would rather be a lunatic than be President.

Revels having failed to make arrangements with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, sojourns with Peter H. Clark, principal of colored schools.

Filomeno is only eighteen. The jewelled decoration she wears was presented to her by Napoleon the Third the evening she played "by command" at the Tuilleries.

It is not probable that the Lafayette Courier really meant all it said when it said "Eleanor Kirk says Susan B. Anthony is woman's deliverer. From such, good Lord, deliver us."

The Chicago Post has this in a slanderous paragraph: "The only business that is really lively in Louisville this season is the advertising of self-announced candidates for office. At this the Courier-Journal is doing a staving business."

It is said that organ-grinders are so well acquainted with Carlyle's aversion to their see-sawing that they never think of such a thing as entering the street where he resides. How the philosopher will manage things when he arrives on our shores we are unable to conjecture.—[N. Y. Standard.

An Indiana newsman has been fined for selling a copy of the Louisville Courier-Journal on Sunday, as the local magistrate, being probably a Republican, did not consider that periodical a necessity, and certainly could find neither charity nor mercy in it.—[New York World.

It is stated that the President has under consideration, in the event of the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Mr. Oliver to the District Supreme Court, a life position, the propriety of appointing John M. Langston, a colored lawyer of note, who is at present the law professor at the Howard University.—[Cin. Com.

The first official act of Attorney General Akerman, after he had assumed charge of the portfolio of the Department of Justice, was to call all the clerks and attaches of the office before him, and inform them that his name was Akerman, not Ackerman, as he is generally designated. He is annoyed that his fame has not gone so far as to assure the correct spelling of his name.—[Cin. Com.

Queen Isabella's abdication was executed in triplicate at the Basilewski Palace. One copy was sent to the Emperor, another to the Duke de Sesto, and a third to the Marquis de Miraflores, an intimate friend of the Queen. Its condition is that Don Alphonso, her son, shall be recognized as lawful king by the Constituent Cortes; if this is agreed to Isabella agrees to live voluntarily in exile, and return to Spain no more.

The following appears in a New York paper: "Two ladies, wife and daughter of an officer of high rank in the late Third army corps, are in deep distress through illness, and, without relatives to assist them, an appeal is made in their behalf for aid to meet their present necessities. Contributions, which are respectfully solicited, may be sent to J. W. R., care of Washington Durbrow, Box No. 1,110 New York City Postoffice."

The greatest difficulty experienced by the census enumerators is in obtaining answers to questions respecting the amount of a man's personal property and the extent of his real estate. To evade these interrogations, the marshals complain, gentlemen will avoid them, absent themselves from home, and do all in their power to get out of answering these questions. But for this misapprehension, the enumerators claim, this census would be as perfect as anything lying in human power to accomplish.

An indignant New Yorker thus pours forth his soul: "What right have loafers and blacklegs to annoy persons walking on the sidewalk by offensively puffing the smoke from a villainous cigar into their faces, or squirting tobacco juice over their persons, &c.? It may seem to you, sir, an act of tyranny, but I do hope that the time will come that others than blackguards (gentlemen never do such things) can have rights to be protected in this city. Managers of ferries and railroad lines will have the thanks of six-eighths of the traveling public when they banish such abuses from their lines totally. If a man wants to smoke, let him retire to his own house or the roof-top."

Schuyler Colfax is a remarkable man—I may say that he is a very remarkable man. I said many years ago that he ran more machinery with less boiler than any man alive. And here he is to this hour puffing away his little puffs of steam, and all the machinery whirrs and rattles and thumps all to no earthly purpose but to call attention to the fact that it does puff, whirr, rattle, and thump. We are assured by learned divines that nothing is made in vain, but what on earth Schuyler was created for, set on end and endowed with locomotion, confounds the will and bothers the understanding. Whatever the unknown end may be, I for one am very tired of the Christian statesman. There is too much of him. One cannot pick up a journal that he is not informed that the Hon. Schuyler Colfax has not done, or is not going to do, something that is not of the slightest consequence to the human family. One day we are told that "the Hon. Schuyler Colfax is about to leave for the Springs." The next day comes the startling information that "the Hon. Schuyler has left for the Springs," and so on until one is driven mad by the damnable reiteration, and is forced to consider Schuyler not as an atom, but an item, and be hanged to him.—[Don Piatt.

THE LOST CHILD.

Fears That it May Have Become a Victim of Voudooism.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The mother (Mrs. Digby) has, we learn, become quite crazed, and the father is almost wild with grief, the imagination of each having pictured the most horrible fate for their lost darling.

We append the following description of the child, on account of the circumstances attending its abduction, etc., trusting that it may throw some light on the matter, and stimulate every one to action:

LOST CHILD—FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—$1,000 OFFERED BY THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA—$500 OFFERED BY THE FATHER OF THE CHILD.

On Thursday evening, the 9th of June, about 7 o'clock, the only daughter of Thomas Digby, residing on Howard street, near Poydras, was stolen by two colored women.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHILD.

The little girl was seventeen months old on the 14th day of June. She had rather a thin face and delicate features, small mouth, fair complexion, round blue eyes, which she had a trick of rolling. She had very light hair, not curly, and a bald spot on one side of the back of her head, produced by a boil, which will remain so for many months before the hair will grow on it. She answers to the name of Moll, or Mollie, and calls herself Dada, trying to imitate her father, who always called her daughter. She can say a few words like mamma, papa, Rosy, Nelly, but cannot yet put words together in a sentence. She walks well and even dances.

DESCRIPTION OF THOSE WHO ABDUCTED HER.

She was taken by a bright mulatress, about twenty-five years of age, very tall and thin, with a pretty face and straight features, almost like a white woman's. She had on a seaside hat, trimmed with brown ribbon.

She was accompanied by a short, thickset black woman, apparently older than the mulatress, who had a scar over one eye. Though it was so reported, it is not certain that she was called Martha.

Steamboatmen railroad men, policemen and citizens are requested to try and remember if they have seen such persons. The fire bells were ringing at the time they took the child. If those who took her are afraid to bring her back to her father's house, let them leave her in any church, or at the door of any respectable family, with the name of her father pinned on her.

The promised reward will be sent to any place named, and no effort will be made to prosecute the offender. Fathers, mothers, friends, every human being with a heart in its bosom, help us to find our darling child, our only little daughter!

Her father's address is

THOMAS DIGBY,

Howard street, between Poydras and Lafayette, New Orleans, July 7th, 1870.

All newspapers in Louisiana and throughout the United States are requested to copy this notice.

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

But more than this: If, as some suppose the child—a little girl but 17 months old—has been victimized by negro devotees of voudooism—a supposition based on the grounds that it was of a suitable age, and that it is said to have been stolen by a negress just before the day set apart for their voudoo rites—St. John's day—certainly no stone should be left unturned, let it cost the people what time and money it may to have the fact ascertained and the hellish ceremony itself broken up by the extermination, if necessary, of such heathenish worshippers.

But the friends of the parents, one of whom—the mother—it is said, has been sent to an asylum, while the father is almost distracted—should discourage such an idea in their minds, if possible, as that their child has been thus victimized as long as there are other equally accountable means for its disappearance—for instance, for substitution as an heir to some estate to get property into the control of the kidnappers, in which event the parents may reasonably hope to recover their child.

For our part, we do not believe that the child has been sacrificed by the voudoos, and have consequently refrained from publishing such a cruel suggestion, believing that it has otherwise disappeared, and that it may before long be restored to its parents. They should continue to hope so, at least, and not give way to despair, and the public should act promptly in sympathy with them, and commence by subscribing in cash liberally to employ the most experienced detectives to work at this case exclusively, and solve the painful mystery if possible.

CUBA AND FRANCE.

Complication of the United States in the European Crisis—A Card from the Cuban Commander-in-Chief.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR—I beg your attention to one phase of the apparently impending European imbroglio over the Spanish crown question.

If there be war, one of the first acts of France will be to dispatch a fleet to seize Havana, an easy matter with her immense naval resources.

The United States having recently denied the existence of an actual war in Cuba for independence, and from the highest official quarter having belittled the efforts and resources of the patriots to the grade of an insignificant tumult; and, moreover, in connection with events in that island, having virtually abjured the "Monroe doctrine," surely, in the event of the seizure, I predict they could not, with any grace or consistency, object to it on the part of France as a vital act of war against Spain, the only party recognized by the United States as having political or military existence in Cuba.

As matters stand in the present attitude of the authorities of the United States toward the Cubans the latter of course would be ready to welcome and co-operate with the French, for their absorbing motive and desire is to be rid of Spaniards at all cost. Therefore that which would soonest effect the riddance they would be quick to embrace, especially since they can no longer look to the United States, officially, except as hostile to their freedom from Spain.

For interference with this step by France the United States would have to set up the proposition that they cannot tolerate the possession of Cuba by any European power except Spain—a proposition which would make this country the ally of Spain and justly array all Cubans eagerly on the side of France, a power upon which they already have good reasons to look with favor.

The United States may not honorably seize Cuba in the exigency of a war between Spain and France, to hold it—that is, can not take advantage of Spain's weakness to rob her, or except to keep it in trust for Spain, and afterward hand back a million and a half of Americans to that notoriously cruel, brutal power—if it should continue a power at the close of the coming war.

A sore complication is at hand in this connection as sure as sunlight, unless some immediate and practical step is taken to avoid it. That step is upon the path toward right and justice, and will involve simply a formal official declaration at once on the part of the United States Government that a war exists in Cuba with two parties—one Spain, the other the Cuban patriots. But the least delay is fraught with danger. Respectfully,

THOS. JORDAN.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1870.

A Man Loses his Wife at Cards.

[From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

About eight or nine months since a man living in the northern part of this city went out into the eastern part of the State to seek his fortune in the new mines of that section, leaving his wife and one child here in town. Some seven months ago a gallant disciple of St. Crispin persuaded the White Pine widow to take up her abode with him in a house which he furnished for her. The new pair lived together for about seven months, when a few days ago the genuine husband returned. Of course there was trouble in the camp, but after some quarreling the two men agreed to play a game of seven-up for the woman. The game came off last Saturday night, and the husband won his wife back by just "two points." The man claimed his wife, and the man of leather could not say but that he had fairly won her. The woman preferred the shoemaker, but the husband and winner was determined to have his own. He packed up what furniture they possessed and last Saturday evening, with all his household goods and goods, left by a fast freight wagon for California. When the wagon started from North C street there was quite a scene. A crowd of nearly one hundred persons had collected to see the husband carry away his "stake," and there was much merriment over the romantic affair. The woman cried, and wanted to stay with the shoemaker, and the shoemaker cried at parting with the treasure he had lost by not holding enough "trumps." He asked some of the crowd if they thought he would be arrested if he attempted to take the woman out of the wagon. They told him he had lost her "on the square," and he must bear it like a man; so the wagon moved on, and soon the fair one was "gone from his gaze."

HON. W. B. KINKEAD.

Vindication of the Third Party.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I have received your paper daily for more than a year, and take pleasure in expressing the great satisfaction I have had in reading many of your leading articles on the political situation, especially those which have reference to the Democracy of Kentucky. Your views, if I understand them, are entirely in accordance with those maintained by the conservatives for the last five years.

While, however, you are urging with great ability the policy maintained and urged by the conservatives from the moment of the termination of the rebellion, you take occasion to refer in your issue of July 2d to that party, which you call the "Third Party," in such terms, as I think, evince that you were not acquainted with its origin or position.

You say in the paper referred to: "By simply showing in 1866 that the Northern Democracy did not ask rebels to take back seats, we drove those who made the demand into the short-lived third party." Now, I am sure that an editor who writes with the manliness, candor, and ability which your paper evinces, would not have made this assertion had he been acquainted with the history of that party. Those who lived outside of Kentucky could not well comprehend the actual condition of things here and which drove the Conservatives into their separate organization.

It is not true that the conservatives ever wished to force the "rebels to take back seats." When the war closed, the conservatives had the control of the State; they, as is well known to all who lived in the State, received the returning rebels with the utmost kindness. They hastened to remove all their political disabilities as far as they could, and placed them on an entire equality with themselves.

The grounds taken by the conservatives then, and on all occasions before the people, were for a complete amnesty—a forgetfulness of the past—and that all who were opposed to the policy of the Radical party should cordially and on terms of perfect equality unite hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder till they had accomplished the overthrow of the Radicals.

We had stood by the government, even while they were doing much which we disapproved, till they had put down the rebellion. Then we called for an equal, harmonious, and consolidated union of all those who opposed the unwise and unconstitutional course of those who had possession of the Government. We said, "We will not inquire whether the person who may be presented for office had been Whig or Democrat, rebel or Union man." We thought the present issues before the country were entirely new, and of paramount vital interest, and that what a man had been theretofore mattered nothing, provided he was sound on those living issues. But we did not believe it was wise in those who desired the overthrow of the Radicals so to act that it would be seen by all that they considered only those fit for office who had been in the rebel army or who had sympathized with that cause.

We proscribed no man because he had been in the rebel service; we made no such discriminations. I defy any one to show from the action of our conventions or popular meetings, or from the speeches of any one of our party, that any other views were maintained or uttered by us than those I have indicated.

But I will ask you, if you have carefully considered the history of those times, to answer me candidly if this fair and equal course was pursued by those known as the Southern Democracy.

The people of Kentucky, toward the close of the war, had been greatly oppressed by military commanders. Many of the Conservatives who had been true Union men were, alike with rebel sympathizers, subjected to this tyranny and oppression. When this pressure was removed the rebound was very great. Artful and selfish politicians seized hold of the state of public frenzy to turn it to their own advancement. It required but little talent to accomplish this. The people were readily inflamed against all who had even been Union men. The fact that they had kindly received and relieved the returning rebels, the fact that they were known to be as true in their opposition to the Radicals as the rebels themselves, could avail nothing. They had opposed the rebellion and must be proscribed, they must be humiliated.

The Southern Democracy, confident in their strength in Kentucky, did not need the aid of any who had been Union men.

By their public meetings, by their committees, they made it manifest that if the Conservatives acted with them, it must be at the expense of all self-respect. Can any one doubt that it was the purpose of that party to make it impossible that the Conservatives should unite with them? It is as plain to all now as if they had distinctly said "keep them out, we are strong enough without them." Look at the Legislatures elected since the organization of the Southern Democracy—the State officers, the judges, and tell me if a Conservative had an equal standing in that party with a rebel or rebel sympathizer? If you were not in Kentucky at that time, ask any candid, intelligent man of the Southern Democracy and I am sure he will tell you that this is the true history of the action of that party. [illegible]

It was in vain to warn them that such a course would injure the prospects of the National Democracy; the leaders seemed only to regard their own local interests and personal advancement, and the gratification of revenge against those who had opposed the rebellion. It was this course of the Southern Democratic leaders that forced the Union Democracy to organize the Conservative party. They could have stood the proscription of themselves, but they were not willing to see all their hopes for the overthrow of the Radicals blasted by this unwise course of the Southern Democracy.

But you say the Northern Democracy sustained their men; but are you not long since convinced that this action of the Southern Democracy, thus sustained by the Northern Democrats, was most pernicious in its effects upon the party?

Now I feel sure that when you are properly advised you will not again make such a charge against the "Third party."

While you are now contending for the same principles, mainly for which we contended and for which we suffered obloquy, you will not attempt to tear from us, now that those views and principles are about to triumph, all the honor of having several years in advance advocated those same views and principles. [illegible]

This party you speak of as short lived. Did you ever hear why they failed to keep up their organization? It was in their power to have sent delegates to the national convention and have demanded admission, setting forth the differences between them and the Southern Democracy. Think you the Northern Democrats would have failed to have respected their claim? They well knew that the Northern Democracy dared not to have refused them admittance. But above all personal triumph—above all things else—they desired the success of the opposition to the Radicals, and they were not willing, for any selfish purpose, or even for the vindication of views they knew to be right, to make any confusion in the opposition, or do any act which might impair the strength of those with whom they proposed to labor.

It was not the loss of office that disturbed this "Third party." They believed that the course of the Southern Democracy would postpone the overthrow of the Radicals. Their proscription of the Union men in Kentucky was just what the Radicals wished to see; they well knew that it strengthened and consolidated their power. "Kentucky," said they, "is the only State in which rebels are free to show their hands, and see how they proscribe even the Union men who vote with them." [illegible]

Do you not know, now sir, that the effect of this policy of the Southern Democracy was most pernicious? And are not you and all wise and good men anxious to see it abandoned?

I suppose there was scarcely one Union man from Kentucky in the convention that nominated Seymour and Blair; those from Kentucky who took a prominent part in those nominations had either served in the Confederate army or had been known as warm sympathizers. Think you this prominence helped the cause of the Democracy in that most important election?

The conservatives of Kentucky, from the beginning of our troubles to the present moment, can show a record to which they may refer with honest pride. That body of men who assembled in the city of Louisville in the spring of 1867, I believe was the purest, the most patriotic, the most unselfish, that ever assembled in the State.

The conservatives, though proscribed, have not ceased to vote with the Democracy that proscribed them, for they have no hopes of the country in any other party. But I will ask you if it is now well, in the present state of parties, to attempt to throw discredit on the conservatives; may it not be dangerous? You, in our judgment, merely advocate our views; why then still try to keep up popular hostility to us? Are you not yet prepared for what in years ago desired perfect equality for all who agree upon the vital issues now before us.

But you speak of this party as being dead, so that there is no danger in denouncing them. Are you quite sure of this? Perhaps I have the means of information on this matter as fully as any other person; and I can tell you that party is not dead. I feel very sure now that if this day called into action, their numbers will be found much greater than most men immagine. And if this system of proscription is still continued, with all its baneful effects on the national party, it may yet, and before a great while, be seen that there is life and power in this much-derided party.

W. B. KINKEAD.

RICHLAND, FAYETTE Co., Ky., July 7.

A Frightful Story.

[From the Pittsburg Chronicle, 9th.]

A rumor of a frightful character was current in Allegheny this morning. It was reported that last evening a lady residing along the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, near Fleming Station, had missed one of her children, and fearing that some accident might befall it, had started out in search of it. After proceeding along the road a short distance from her house, she saw a child lying on the track, and hurrying forward, was horrified to find the mutilated body of her own child, it having evidently been struck by a passing train. The bereaved mother was so overcome with the fearful spectacle presented that she fainted away, and was found by some neighbors lying near the body of the child. The woman was carried into the house and placed on the bed, after which such restoratives as could be procured were given. But the most terrible part of the story current remains to be told. The mother, before starting in search of the missing child, laid her sleeping babe on the bed and threw over it a thin covering. When the woman was found in the insensible condition, the neighbors, who were ignorant of the fact that the child was in the bed, placed her in it, and it was not until some time afterward that the fact was ascertained. As soon as it was known, the babe was taken out of the bed, but those in the room were shocked to learn that it was quite dead, having been suffocated by the unconscious mother or some of those waiting upon her.

A New York newspaper says: "Our roughs would seem to be pretty tough, and rather hard to kill. A bar-tender put five bullets into the body of one of these fellows, who assaulted him night before last, and he walked off complacently with the leaden dose in his body. It may be asked, What is the use of Coroners in districts where this kind of animal lives?"

A WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

The Forward Movement of the Great Democratic Army.

The Mouthpiece of the Northern Democracy on the Situation.

SOUND DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

[New York World's Leader, of Saturday.]

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY—THE NEGRO QUESTION.

In an era of transition, a great political party bears some resemblance to a marching army. When an army breaks up its encampment and moves forward to an advanced position, the whole body is not set in simultaneous motion. The alert regiments which are to lead the van are first on their feet, and, with beating drums and flying colors, they may be far on their march before their faithful comrades appointed to bring up the rear have gathered up their camp equipage. Every part of a great army cannot be in the front. Military discipline has no severities for the hindmost merely because they are behind; and even some loitering would be pardoned by an indulgent commander, if the loiterers were in other respects good soldiers, and did not seem disposed to hang back and separate themselves from the army in its forward movement. When an army breaks up its camp to advance against the enemy in a new position, it frequently has to abandon some part of the heavy baggage and camp equipage which would encumber and impede its march. If, when the great body had moved forward in light marching order, one or two regiments lagging in the rear should attempt to gather up all the abandoned whisky-casks and camp kettles, refusing to proceed without a mass of luggage which they were unable to carry, their comrades would not consider them as very enlightened soldiers.

In the forward movement of the great Democratic army it seems to us that the Democracy of New York are in the van, and that the patriotic Democracy of Kentucky linger in the extreme rear and refuse to march without a great burden of camp-kettles strung upon their shouldered muskets or inverted upon the points of their flag-staffs. When the Fifteenth amendment was declared adopted, the Democracy of New York at once concluded that the negro question was, for any effective political purpose, at an end. Our Democratic Legislature, then in session, immediately passed an act repealing all the State laws that discriminated against persons of color; and we carried the State election which soon followed by an unprecedented majority. We felt some doubt whether the Democracy of other States would immediately approve our course; but there was no dissent among ourselves, and we were willing to trust to results for our vindication elsewhere. We have since watched Democratic movements in other States with much interest and some solicitude, to see how far they were likely to follow our lead. Except in Kentucky we have found nothing but encouragement. The Democratic party of Ohio has since held a State convention, and adopted a platform in which further opposition to negro voting was silently withdrawn. What is more important and significant, the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress have recently held a consultation, and issued an address in which not a word is said on the negro question, and the party is counseled to waste no effort on dead issues. The great body of the party is marching up to the position taken by the Democracy of New York, who lead the advance, with the single exception of Kentucky.

Even in Kentucky the Democracy are by no means unanimous as to the expediency of re-baptising themselves as a "white man's party" and protracting a bootless fight against the negro. By far the ablest Democratic paper in that State, and one of the ablest in the country, the Courier-Journal, of Louisville, has steadily protested against a hide-bound, short-sighted policy, which, if the whole party adopted it, could result in nothing but continued defeat and disaster. A journal so enlightened and vigorous as our respected Louisville cotemporary cannot fail to exert a great influence, especially when its forcible reasoning is backed up and reinforced by the prevailing Democratic sentiment of the whole country. The Courier-Journal understands its epoch. Clearly discerning what opinions the Kentucky Democracy must have three or five years hence, it takes time by the forelock and gives advice on which we do not bestow excessive praise when we call it statesmanlike. Its course is already indorsed in other States, and will yet be universally approved in Kentucky itself.

The people of the border States give themselves unnecessary trouble in their demonstrations of hostility to the newly-made negro citizens. Negro voting is an evil which must be borne for the present, whether they like it or not; and they may safely leave the future to take care of itself. It will probably turn out that the white inhabitants of the border States have no greater permanent interest in this question, so far as it affects their local prosperity, than the white people dwelling north of the Ohio and of Mason and Dixon's line. It is almost certain that the great bulk of the negro population will, in the course of the ensuing ten or twenty years, make a great exodus from the Border to the Gulf States. The negro is a child of the sun, which has supplied the pigment which blackens his skin. His native country is scorched with tropical heat, and hot climates are congenial to his constitution. A great part of the negroes living in the Northern States and Canada are fugitives, or the descendants of fugitives, from Southern slavery; and without such recruits, for which there is no longer any motive, the negro population of the North will rapidly dwindle and die out. The mild climate of the border States is better suited to the negro constitution; but the negroes will not long remain there in the new condition of things. Before slavery was abolished negro labor was not profitable in the border States, and slavery was upheld in them only by breeding negroes for sale farther South, where their mere labor was more remunerative. Negro breeding is no longer a source of income, and the disparity between the profits of negro labor in the border States and the cotton States remains as great as ever. The monthly wages of negroes in Louisiana this year are twice as high as in Virginia. Multitudes of negroes have already emigrated, and the certainty of bettering their condition will eventually concentrate the whole negro population in the Gulf States. Those States need and desire their labor and have every motive to attract them by rendering their condition comfortable. As the negroes are drained away from the border States their places will gradually be supplied by white immigrants.

The hide-bound border State politicians do not seem to appreciate the great changes in the distribution of population which must result from the extinction of slavery and the freedom of the negroes to go where their labor is in greatest demand and best paid. If they had any clear foresight of the near future, they would rather direct their attention and anxiety to the means of securing a new laboring population to take the places of the departing negroes, who will be induced to go all the more rapidly by hostility and ill usage. For aught we know, this blindness may be one of the agencies of Providence for hastening the inevitable exodus.

"CHARLES BOEHLER, JULY 10."

Startling Realization of an Ominous Dream.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The printers in the German newspaper offices are discussing, with bated breath and startled faces, a peculiar circumstance well calculated to send a nervous thrill through a superstitious body. It is all about "only a dream," but there is a marvelous coincidence in the case. Charles Boehler, the German printer, who, in a fit of delirium tremens, killed himself by jumping from a third-story window, was buried yesterday, July 10, his funeral being largely attended. Some three years ago this unfortunate man was working at the case, side by side with his intimate friend, Chris. Stieler, at the Volksblatt office. One noon Stieler came into the composing room, having on his face an unusually serious expression. Asked as to the cause, he gathered a group around him from among the printers, and as they sat in a neighboring saloon over their beer, he described to them how, in his sleep, from which he had but recently awakened, he had seen, slowly drawn before him by black-plumed white horses, a somber hearse, containing a full-length coffin, on which, in large letters, was inscribed "Charles Boehler, July 10."

This dream, no more singular than many that every reader of this has had, but fearfully ominous to a superstitious mind, did not have much effect at that time on many of those who heard it. It was not forgotten, however, for on the 10th of July, last year, Boehler was congratulated by his friends who knew of the dream on the fact of being alive and in good health. Boehler remarked: "Well, I've got another year to live yet." He had only one year, however, for, according to the dream, he was buried on July 10th.

It is thought by some that Boehler had brooded over this dream, and as the fatal day surely and swiftly approached, and that he was superstitious enough to be thrown into an excitement from which he sought refuge in liquor. However that may be, liquor brough him to his grave on the day of his dream.

The Resurrected Yacht America.

[From the N. Y. Commercial.]

It is nineteen years since the yacht America won the Queen's cup in British waters, and now, after various vicissitudes, she is getting ready for a "shake down" for the same prize again, but this time in our waters. After the America won the race she was purchased by Lord Blacquerie, who some two years after transferred her to Lord Templeton. While under his "care" she sank in the waters near the Pritchard ship-yard. The proprietors of the yard, after a time, bought her and raised her. During the late war the America was found scuttled in a river in Florida. She was taken into the navy and now lies at the Brooklyn yard, where she is being put in order by the naval authorities. She will enter for the race to come off in August, when Mr. Ashbury, with his Cambria, contends for the Queen's Cup, now the property of the New York Yacht Club. We would have great hopes of the America if she were put in order by private hands. The navy is not remarkable for fast sailers, and there are a dozen owners and sailing masters in the Yacht Club who could give the America a rig which would restore her to her pristine power. "Naval authorities" are good in their way, but it remains to be seen whether they can make a fast sailer or get the best speed out of a vessel.

Advices from North Adams, Massachusetts, state that matters are settling down there, excitement subsiding, Crispins organizing their co-operative factory with $10,000 capital from the grand lodge, and Chinese working in rapidly in the bottoming room of Mr. Sampson's factory, where sixteen "teams" are now at work. Last Sunday the Chinamen walked about the village and surrounding country in squads of seven, were not molested, and enjoyed themselves greatly. They celebrated the Fourth like Yankees, with many crackers. It has come out that there are among them men educated as lawyers, doctors and artists in their own land.

SPORT IN SPAIN.

Graphic Account of a Bull Fight Near Seville.

[Madrid Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Bull fights in Spain, as the whipping-post in Mecklenburg, have long been pointed out as incontestable marks of barbarism in these two countries. I went out to the *casa de toros* of Alcala de Guadalaira, an hour's ride from Seville, with all the prejudices natural to civilized Americans, but returned half inclined to tolerate the national amusement, provided no horses were sacrificed with the bull to please the public. Remove the poor blind-folded brutes that the fierce bulls tear to pieces, and the bull fight of the Spanish matadoro would become as noble as the contest of the backwoodsman with the grizzly bear, when armed with nothing but a knife. For the picadores, banderilleros, and espada carry the same weapons that were in use before fire-arms were known, the sword and spear, and have no defensive armor beside their own agility. Nowhere is so thrillingly manifested the superiority of skill to force, of mind to instinct, as in the decried Spanish arena. These exhibitions must not be confounded with the gladiatorial shows of imperial Rome, where slaves and captives were forced to combat with wild beasts, for Spanish gladiators belong to a free class, and have chosen the profession for which they are trained. So astounding is their adeptness that they are safe at a few paces' distance from the fiercest bull of the walled pastures of Cordova. After this introduction, while we are waiting for the diligence, and standing before the pictured post-bill that announces the inauguration of the new amphitheater at the village named above, capable of seating comfortably 4,000 spectators, and the entry of two bulls to be killed, besides six others that the amateurs of the audience may dodge and weary, let us jump into the coach already filling with a company we cannot spoil much either intellectually or morally. One of the best looking passengers is in company with a woman of little or no virtue, and the rest wear a look of animal complacency. But we'll find many of a better sort, venerable fathers and mothers, with their families, among the spectators. Along the road an increasing number of pleasure-seekers is passed, trudging afoot or riding horseback, a farmer and his wife across the same animal, or driving a two-wheel mule cart.

The Andalusian costumes are picturesque, with the silk mantillas of Senoras replacing bonnet and shawl, and the red girdle, short, embroidered jacket, and big velvet hat, with rim rolled up, of the men.

Alcala de Guadalaira is unusually astir when we arrive. Every front door is open and occupied; the streets are lined with country wagons; the taverns swarm with guests, among whom you may distinguish the heroes of the day by the *queu* they habitually wear. The usual crowd of peddlers—crying crabs, agua, bread and nuts—children and hangers-on surround the new coliseum. Policeman keep order at the two entrances that lead to the sunny and shady sides of the circus, respectively. Many who connot afford a seat in the shade of the walls are willing to scorch three hours in the sun rather than lose the favorite spectacle. The interior is polygonal, and counts eleven brick tiers of seats from the top of the wall down to the round arena, that is separated from them by a considerable space, into which the aficionados or amateurs descend to approach the ring as nearly as possible. Into this space the fighters spring, over the five-foot post and board fence of the inner circle, when hard pressed by the bull. Below the broad strips of the fence, painted the color of bull's blood, there is a narrow step, a short way from the ground, on which they lodge their feet when vaulting. Two entrances, opposite each other, are made for the bulls and their opponents, the horses and the men. The first is the exit of a darkened stall, where the fierce beasts are kept, and whence they rush into the arena, rendered doubly furious by the dazzling light and bursting shouts that receive them. The other gate is open, and you can see the preparations of the fighters and the gayly harnessed mules who are to draw the carcasses of bulls and horses between the scenes. At length it is half past four, the time appointed; the people have become discontented and clamorous. The music sounds, and the alguazil, or clown, in blue breeches and yellow coat, with shiny buttons, dashes his horse across the arena to catch the keys of the toril thrown down from the judge's stand, tied with gay ribbons. Then the gladiators march in procession, to salute the same honorable part of the house before stationing themselves in the ring. I mentioned their different names above. The picadores are heavy horsemen; their legs well protected by firmly-lined leather breeches against the horns of the bull; their short jackets, of a gay color, half hidden beneath tassels and embroidery of silver and gold, and armed with a long spear, terminating with a short steel point, destined to irritate the bull and stop his plunge at the poor horse, but not to seriously wound him. The banderilleros are light footmen, rather agile than strong, with no defense in their blue and green silk tights that could not be pierced by a pin in an infant's hand, who attract and dazzle the bull with purple and scarlet mantles, which they unfurl in his face, and then excite the beast when weary by sticking arrows lightly into his shoulders. Lastly the espada, or swordsman, whose dress is distinguished by magnificence from that of the rest, obeys the cries of the people and the sound of the cornet and plants his slight sword in the heart of the noble animal, which with its fury loses the power to please the spectators.

There you see the ring and know the actors. Watch the conflict. The picadores have ridden up to either side of the bull's gate; the rest have taken places at indifferent distances about the arena; the double gate is flung open; every eye is turned toward it; an intense silent excitement reigns; I, myself, am trembling in every member, and vainly struggling to get my breath. A mighty red bull gallops through the dark portal, with such fury, that he does not halt till his crescent-shaped horns have uplifted and completely overturned the nearest horse and rider. The banderilleros rush up, and, while one attracts the bull toward him with flying colors, easily eluding him by springing out of the arena, the others relieve the fallen gladiator, who remounts his horse without delay. This fall, that seems doubly dangerous, is the least feared of all, for the body of the horse is the best of bulwarks, and the tumble scarcely shakes the heavy armor of the cavalier. They stop the blood flowing freely from the wounded animal by bending one of the fore-knees. Meanwhile the bull has rushed around the ring, turning to dash at the old red cloaks tossed in his face, tearing one from their hands and goring it in the sand. He has reached the other picador, who receives him with a firmer and more fortunate spear, that leaves a dark-red stain between his shoulders. The first horse was struck mortally, for his limbs already quiver beneath the weight of his rider. The high-back high-front saddle is removed to be laid on his successor, and the poor brute walks off feebly to lie down and die in the arena.

The bull, in his circuit, plunges his bloody horns horribly again and again into the fallen horse, and hastens death. There the noble animal lies, with a dozen gaping wounds, silent mouths that plainly tell his pain; his limbs stiffen, his side no longer heaves, life has fled. But the people have been watching this sad spectacle; they are no more than satisfied after five have been killed this afternoon, the mad charges of the bull center attention. Even his fury slackens as he wearies with the useless chase, and his shoulders are matted with gore. His sense of color seems lost, for he stands still, paws and snuffs the ground before his banterors. His seven years' strength is not yet wasted, for he turns with lightning speed on his more daring tormentors and throws another horse upon his rider, plunging his horns a second time into the belly of the helpless brute, tearing out its bowels, that drag along the ground. Even in this sickening condition it is again mounted, though it must sink before driven round half the arena. Two horses are dead, this one is dying, and the horned gladiator wearies of the slaughter. Other means beside the red cloth must be invented to rekindle his fury. The people already cry for banderilleros; the cornet sounds and the banderilleros enter the ring, each holding two pretty arrowed shafts. These must be planted in the neck and shoulders of the bull. In order to do this both hands must be passed at once between the animal's horns. This perilous feat is performed again and again at the moment when the bull lowers its head for an attack. Within a few minutes' time a half dozen banderilleros are dangling from the furious beast, re-infuriated by this new torture. The more wildly he plunges and shakes his head, the more they nettle him, till he learns the advantage of quietness again. When they close upon him from all sides he turns without pursuing. The sport has grown tedious to the crowd, that now cries "Muerte!" "Muerte!" It is the espada's turn. Advancing, with his scarlet mantle thrown over his arm to hide his long double-edged sword, within a pace of the bull's head, he waits until the most threatening motion of the horns permits him to lodge his blade deeply between the ribs of the brute. As it is, you hear a low of pain, the first tone of suffering. If the blow had been better delivered the great creature would have sunk at the feet of the espada, whose own death seemed inevitable. The bull dashes off, lifts the dying horse upon his feet again, then turns to the gate and tries to return to his fat pasture grounds. A second time the steel is buried nearly up to the hilt, and the noble animal slowly sinks, surrounded by its persecutors, amid bursts of music and applause. A young man runs up from behind and deals a final blow with a short dagger. A few convulsive kicks are the last reminders of the force and fury of the brute that a few minutes ago ruled the arena.

No interlude is thought of in this amusement, and as soon as the dead bull and horses have been dragged out the same thrilling spectacle is presented again. Quite as interesting to me was the closing scene, in which several young bulls were played with in a manner laughable as well as exciting. The ring was thronged with amateurs, who tried to excel each other in daring escapes. One turns and stops a furious young bull by a look; another kneels before it and tosses dust in its eyes; a third holds on to his mantle though entangled in the horns of the bull, and finally pulls it out from between the fellow's feet; but a fourth would have been hooked if an instant less spry, and a fifth was kicked nearly double and lay as one dead until his friends helped him out of danger.

There is to be a gala bull-fight in Madrid day after to-morrow, when eight bulls and, they hope, at least twenty horses will be killed. Will you buy a ticket? I wouldn't go with you.

A very simple process is in use in some parts of New Jersey for procuring water. A pointed steel tube, perforated with holes which a pin could pass through, is fixed to the end of an ordinary gas-pipe, and the whole is driven into the ground to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet. In some cases, the water comes bubbling up and continues to flow, but it is generally necessary to adjust an ordinary pump to the pipe. The whole cost of the apparatus need not exceed fifteen or twenty dollars.

Most of the negroes about Holly Springs, Miss., are counted as regular hands in the crop, but they invariably get too sick to work, but not too sick to gather blackberries during blackberry season.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

Hundreds of Armed Men Searching for a Murderer.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, 8th.]

On Sunday morning last one of the most cold-blooded, sickening and atrocious crimes ever perpetrated upon the soil of Missouri was enacted in our midst, and the red-handed fiend is still at large.

The particulars are as follows: Three miles northwest of Columbus, in this county, resided Mr. Hunter, a farmer, and his family, consisting of himself, his wife, one child two years old, and one two months old.

On the day above stated, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Hunter took his oldest child out in the meadow with him, a short distance from the house, leaving his wife washing in the yard. When he returned in a short time he found the wife of his bosom a lifeless, bleeding corpse before him; while her brains were scattered over the grass and the crimson tide of life saturated the earth.

Upon examination, which was made by those who came to his relief, it was found a rape had been attempted upon her person; the skull was fractured on the left side by a blow from a large stone, and through the wound her brains oozed out; the right eye was torn from its socket, the teeth and gums mashed in, and the left jaw broken; upon each side of the throat were the marks of a strong man's thumbs, showing that she had been choked first by one hand and then by the other; her wrists were all skinned and bloodshot; great tufts of her hair lay upon the ground, while everywhere were to be seen marks of a fearful struggle, with here and there the blood and brains of the unfortunate woman, and her clothes were nearly torn from her body. Near by lay a large, sharp-pointed stone, covered with the blood and hair of the murdered victim.

The perpetrator of this fiendish deed is unknown; but suspicion points to a negro man, of whom no minute description can be given, who inquired of a lady in the neighborhood where Mr. Hunter lived, and upon being told, started off in that direction.

The whole country is on the alert. Farmers have stopped the reaper in the field and the plow in the furrow to join in the search, and hundreds of armed men are searching the country in every direction. We do not believe the murderer can escape; but let no man rest while the demon is at large; and we ask the aid and assistance of our sister counties in the search.

No reward has as yet been offered, but a liberal one will be paid for the arrest of the murderer.

The New Orleans Firemen Fail to "Put Up or Shut Up."

[From the New York Sun, 9th.]

The members of Engine Company No. 6 and of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, of New Orleans, were their own guests yesterday, and will remain so until Monday, when they will be taken in charge by the Mutual Base Ball Club.

They do not seem very anxious to accept the challenge of the Hoboken firemen unless they can have their own way. They want the Northern firemen to show their record for years, to put up only such amount of money as they shall name, to specify the number of men to a truck or engine, and to appropriate all the gate money.

The job is well put up, but seems rather over-fetched by those who come North on their first visit. Perhaps they take our Northern firemen for flats. They may be smart, but with all their braggadocio, our firemen are open to a trial of skill with them, and if they meant business they could never have passed Philadelphia and other cities without taking water.

During their sojourn they will become the guests of the New York Firemen's Association, and should they desire to give the Jersey boys a chance, they stand ready to meet them, for the fun of the thing, or for as much money as they may name.

The visitors last evening went to see the Twelve Temptations at the Grand Opera House, by invitation of Col. Fisk.

Ossawatamie Brown in a New Role—Another Valuable Wood-cut.

[From the Toledo Blade, Radical.]

As further evidence that John Brown's soul keeps "marching on," we refer to the last number of Harper's Weekly. He appears there in an engraving, with a pistol in one hand, while his wife is binding his wounded arm and his two sons are shooting "Border Ruffians" out of the window. "During the Kansas troubles he appeared in the same paper, in this same engraving, if we mistake not. But note now the belief of the Harpers in the Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of souls. John Brown appears in this instance in the character of a settler attacked by Indians. This picture was taken by the artist on the spot, the spot being one of those fire-proof vaults under the Harper building, in which they keep old plates. It was only necessary for their artist to take it from that "spot," brush off the dust and call it "Settlers Attacked by Indians." We do not see that it has lost anything by its Rip Van Winkle sleep.

Seven Democratic Congressmen from Tennessee.

[Tennessee Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

It is not absolutely certain that the Democrats will carry every district in the State, but, with the exception of Maynard's district, where the chances are about equal, it is highly probable that they will. The Republicans have no possible chance except in the three East Tennessee districts, and not much in them. These districts are the First, Second and Third, now represented by Butler, Maynard and Stokes. Stokes will, in all probability, be the Republican candidate in the Third District, and, to illustrate his brilliant chances of success, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that at the Gubernatorial contest last year Senter beat him, in the thirteen counties composing this district, over eight thousand votes.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1870.

This has been a very active day in financial circles, but the banks have been fully able to meet the demands of business, and first class paper has been easily placed at 9 to 12 per cent., but inferior securities are promptly refused.

EXCHANGE is pretty active, and the banks are called upon for a multitude of small checks as everybody is squaring up old accounts, and many are remitting for eastern debts. The banks report the current rate at par to 1-20 discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD has been very unsettled; it opened at 115⅛, and the general impression was that the war news from Europe would run it up still higher, but it afterwards declined, and closed at 112⅞.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112⅞	113¼
Silver halves and quarters	107	
Silver dimes	105	

The currency and funding measures of the Government have for several days past influenced the gold market, and in addition to these the complications in European affairs have had the effect to disturb the premium. The Financial Chronicle of Saturday says:

The foreign bankers have been free buyers, under apprehension of trouble in Europe and also owing to the firmer tendency of the foreign exchanges and the loss of bullion from the banks of England and France. Among domestic houses there appears to be a strong feeling in favor of a lower premium, and the present outstanding short interest is very unusually large the leading rate to-day, with $55,000,000 of gold in the banks, having been "flat."

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have been weak all day, with very little doing at the close. We noticed considerable decline in all dates.

Five-twenties, 1862	113¾@114¾
Five-twenties, 1864	109¾@110½
Five-twenties, 1865	109¾@110½
Five-twenties, new issue	109¾@110½
Five-twenties, 1867	108¾@109¾
Five-twenties, 1868	108¾@109¾
Ten-forties	109 @110
Cy 6's	106¾@107¾
	113 @114

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114¾	115	114⅞	..	⅛
" '62	111¼	111⅜	110⅜	..	⅞
" '64	111¼	111⅜	110⅜	..	⅞
" '65	111¼	111⅜	110⅜	..	⅞
New issue	110⅜	110⅜	109⅞	..	1⅜
" '67	110⅝	110⅝	109⅞	..	⅝
Coupons '68	110⅝	110⅝	110	..	⅝
10-40 coupons	108⅜	108⅜	107⅞	..	⅜
Cy 6s	114⅛	114⅛	114	..	⅛

A New York exchange, referring to the bond market, says:

The passage of the currency bill by both houses of Congress has been a new element on the market. This bill will divert to the redemption of the 3 per cent. certificates some $45,000,000 of surplus funds which otherwise would have been employed in the purchase of 5-20s, but at the same time it creates a demand for $60,000,000 of bonds for banking purposes, insuring the permanent withdrawal of that large amount from the market. The discussion of the funding bill in joint committee, and apparently with a prospect of some measure being finally adopted, has been an element of uncertainty, tending to make the market insensible to other influences calculated to affect it. Again, the unexpected uneasiness in Europe growing out of the choice of a King for Spain, attended with a heavy decrease in bullion in the banks of England and France, has induced considerable selling by foreign bankers, who, under the circumstances, prefer to hold gold rather than bonds. At the same time, the payment of the July interest and dividends has been attended with a demand for bonds to reinvest these funds. Under these conflicting influences prices have fluctuated somewhat widely, the range of variation having been about 1½ per cent. The market closed quite steady, though at prices about one per cent. below the best quotations of the week.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Show some disposition to move, but all parties are very cautious and operate lightly until they feel the market thoroughly to find how much prices have been affected by the payment of dividends. Bank of Louisville stock is in some demand, and we report sales at 87. Merchants' Bank stock could be sold at a little above 110, and there are several buyers in the market seeking stocks of their own fancy; and the variance in the ideas of different buyers causes some stocks to be rather unsteady in price.

THE CURRENCY BILL.—In financial circles here and elsewhere, the currency bill, as it has passed is a subject of no small share of comment, and it is somewhat curious to note the very different conclusions arrived at. The provisions of the bill which are calculated to give it popularity in the West and South are those which redistribute $25,000,000 of currency, taking that amount from the East. The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle is of the opinion that the free banking privilege in paper redeemable in gold coin, on demand, will remain for some time to come an empty privilege, from the fact that banking in the Western States, and even in New York, has been less profitable and more uncertain of late than many other occupations, and the prospects for the future are still less favorable, and adds: We shall not be surprised, therefore, if the power to organize new banks of issue in many of the States should remain, except to a very limited extent, an empty privilege, and if the whole act, indeed, should prove to have, for the present, a very trifling effect.

But the passage of it is none the less a mistake. The whole course of debate on this bill, both in Congress and in the press, has turned upon the question whether and how far it is a measure of contraction or inflation; whether and to what extent it will put prices up or put them down. The final form of the bill has been adopted avowedly as a compromise between the party who demand inflation and the party who resist it, and is regarded as a "moderate inflation." But he one speaks of a "moderate inflation" or a "moderate robbery." It does not seem to occur to the disputants on this question that Congress has no right to take money out of the pockets of one half of the community and put it into the pockets of the other half, and that it might just as fairly do this directly as to do it indirectly by either inflating or contracting the currency.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce speaks of the bill as follows:

In bank notes it gives by actual inflation $54,000,000 to the West and South, and by redistribution of the currency it gives them $25,000,000 more. It retires the 3 per cent. certificates and establishes a system of free banking on a gold basis. This would not seem to affect the volume of greenbacks, but it does. In the naked view of fact it absorbs to supply the place of the 3 per cents, $45,000,000; to supply the legal reserve created in the establishment of new banks, $10,800,000, making in all an absorption of $55,800,000 greenbacks in the issue of $54,000,000 of bank notes. In addition to this the reserve for deposits amounts to about 20 per cent. of the capital, or $10,800,000. It is held that the new facilities of check and draft transfer, &c., will make up the difference of the seeming contraction. But the great question as argued is, whether the bank note bears the same value as a medium of commercial transactions as the greenback. The Eastern bankers contend strongly that it does not, and the Western and Southern people, arguing from their especial standpoint, say that in the country the difference is nowhere felt, and that if in the city the plenty or the scarcity of clearing house and large bank reserve funds are to govern the relative values of the two mediums of currency, the greenback and bank note, then of course the greenback is much more valuable in the cities. But they contend that that is not the concern of the West and South, that they want currency and increased banking facilities, and that now having got the best of the new deal, they leave the cities to do the best they can in scraping together enough legal tenders to settle their balances at the clearing house or to swell their banking and deposit reserves, &c.

So it is that you can by viewing the question from sectional standpoints, make the bill out an expansion, contraction or any other kind of a measure. It is easy to subtract the amount of 3 per cent. in circulation from the new issue of the bank notes, and say the bill expands the currency $9,000,000; or, you can show that 3 per cents are not currency, and that the whole volume is increased $54,000,000. Or you can easily demonstrate that it is a contraction of $1,800,000; or, by another method, adding the deposit reserves, that it contracts $11,800,000; or, if you count the loss of the greenbacks by absorption from circulation as not compensated at all by the issue of the new bank notes, then you have in this bill a positive contraction of $55,800,000, counting only the amount of 3 per cents withdrawn and the reserves created to bank on.

Californians say they will establish banks immediately on the gold basis, and that the like will occur all along the Pacific slope, where gold is still the basis of commercial transactions.

On the whole, this bill gives greater satisfaction than was at first anticipated. The Western and Southern men say they didn't get half enough currency by it, and the Eastern men say, "Well, it's not such a bad bill, after all."

The New York Economist says:

As for the transfer of Eastern circulation to the West and South, it will make very little difference to either section beyond the undesirable disturbance of existing financial arrangements. The new currency is certain to find its way back to this city, and it will return all the more speedily and remain all the more permanently in proportion to the remoteness of the new banks of issue from this city. Any one who knows anything of finances is aware that the standing difficulty of the New York banks is the plethora of currency from the interior. The city banks have always more interior currency than they can conveniently use. The transfer of currency to the West and South will not remedy this inconvenience. By a law of trade superior to the laws of Congress this currency will find its way to this city.

A clause in the currency bill providing for free banking on a specie basis is a very excellent, although probably a superfluous, measure. The Southern and Pacific States could resume specie payments without much trouble, if it were not for the superior advantages presented by the circulation of the inferior irredeemable currency. In New Orleans and Mobile the formation of specie-paying banks is freely discussed, and meets with considerable favor. The subject has also been broached in this city, and our banks are in a favorable position for the changes. But so long as the government offers a premium upon irredeemable currency it is hopeless to expect anything better. Still it is desirable that facilities should be afforded for the experiment, although we would be more sanguine of its success if the government took some steps to redeem its legal tenders in gold.

THE CROPS AND PRICES—It is gratifying to know that there is very little ground for apprehending an advance in the price of breadstuffs. That the crops will be large there are now the most abundant assurances. The London correspondent of the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, writing under date of 25th ult., says:

"Wheat will no doubt be our best crop, fine in quality, but somewhat deficient perhaps in yield, and certainly under average, as a considerable breadth of land having been plowed up, owing to a misplant, and resown with barley or oats. Although the wheat plant is rather thin in the ground, the heads which are now visible are large and well formed, so that probably the yield will be very good in proportion to the straw, which is much shorter than that of last year and less flaggy. In fact the long drought, which has been so injurious to the shallow rooted grasses, has greatly favored the deep-rooted wheat plant, especially the fine white wheat, by elaborating the grain."

While the news from England is favorable, it is equally so from the South of Europe, and the probable deficiency in Germany and France is by no means such as to warrant a demand that will materially influence prices on this side of the ocean.

The probabilities of a large crop of corn and oats are highly encouraging, and with reference to corn the most reliable advices warrant the conclusion that the crop for 1870 will exceed that of any former season.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	17	32
Butter, pkgs		
Bacon, casks	50	282
Bacon, tcs	24	339
Bagging, pcs	236	425
Bale Rope, coils	10	48
Cement, bbls		1640
Cheese, pkgs	45	39
Candles, bxs	66	166
Coffee, bgs	83	72
Corn, bgs		150
Coal, bush		1500
Cotton, bales	93	94
Dried fruit	6	
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	163	56
Feathers, bags	3	21
Eggs, bxs and bbls		
Flour, bbls	375	88
Furniture, pkgs	319	169
Hides, bdls	141	
Hay, bales		115
Hogs, head	35	
Horses, head	1	
Iron, pig, tons	171	19
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	2923	238
Lard, tcs	19	22
Lard, kegs	10	74
Malt, sks		
Merchandise, pkgs	277	401
Mules, head	3	
Nails, kegs	109	45
Oats, sacks	11	
Offal, sks	251	7
Potatoes, bbls	21	175
Pork, mess, bbls		5
Rags, bales	42	
Rice, casks		
Sugar, hhds	2	
Sugar, bxs and bbls	156	2
Salt, bbls	109	140
Seeds, bags	18	99
Shingles, no.	91000	4
Tobacco, hhds		333
Tobacco, boxes	280	161
Whisky, bbls	204	147
Wheat, sacks	1393	231
Wool, sacks	18	
Woodenware, pkgs	162	219

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Are in fair demand and receipts are increasing. Prices are lower, and we continue to quote at $2 50@3 50 per bbl for fair to prime lots, though some lots are offering at less figures.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet, and sales in bbl lots are made at $2 01@2 03 per gallon. Jobbers are selling in smaller quantities at $2 20@2 30 per gallon.

BARK—Is in good request, and we quote chestnut-oak a $13@14 per cord.

BEESWAX—Prime to choice lots command 28 to 30c per lb.

BAGS—There is an improved demand for seamless grain bags, and prices rule firm at 42½@65c for 2, 2½, and 3 bushel bags. Burlaps are steady at 14@21c for 2 and 4 bushel bags. Gunnies are quiet and nominal.

BATTING—The market is well supplied, and sales are made at 25@28c per lb.

BUTTER—Country butter is in liberal receipt, and sells readily at 10@15c for common to fair qualities, while prime to choice commands 18@22c. We note sales 500 lbs at 18@23.

BAGGING—The market is firm, and manufacturers and dealers are not pressing their stocks upon the market, nor are they disposed to make contracts for future delivery. The general impression is that prices will advance, and the probabilities are strengthened by advices from the cotton sections, which represent the growing crop in a flattering condition, and the common estimate is that the yield will reach 4,000,000 bales. We quote 2-lb Ky. hemp bagging at 29½@30c, and 2¼-lb flax at 30@31c.

CORN MEAL—Is in good request and bolted commands $1 15@1 20 per bush. loose; kiln-dried is steady at $4 75@5 00 per bbl.

COFFEE—Stocks in the hands of dealers are ample to meet the wants of the trade and prices range from 18c. for common grades to 23c. for fancy Rio. Laguayra is quoted at 23½@24c, Java at 26@28c. and Ceylon coffee at 24@25c.

CORN—Is steady and a moderate demand is reported. Dealers have not revised their figures, and we continue to quote good to prime shelled at $1 10@1 12, and strictly choice at $1 15@1 18 per bushel, sacks included. Ear corn is firm at $1@1 10 on arrival, and from store.

COTTON YARNS—Are in fair request and prices are steady. We quote No. 500 at 16@18c; No. 600 at 14@16c, and No. 700 at 12@14c per doz. Carpet chain at 36@38c. Candlewick at 30@33c, and cotton rope at 36@38c per lb.

CHEESE—Ohio factory cheese is in fair demand at 11½@12½c per lb. We note sales 75 boxes at 12@12½c.

CANDLES—The market rules firm, with good jobbing demand. We note sales 325 bxs 12-oz star at 18½c. We quote full-weight candles at 17½@18c; 12-oz at 13½@14½c, and 11-oz at 12½@13½c. Tallow candles at 11½@13c.

COTTON—The market continues weak and inactive, and prices are lower.

Middling	18
Low middling	17
Good ordinary	15 @15½
Ordinary	13@13½

CEMENT—Is unchanged, and the sales to-day amounted to 1,640 bbls at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

EGGS—The market is well supplied, and we note sales to-day of 500 doz at 14c.

FLAXSEED—Dealers are paying $1 75@2 per bushel on arrival for prime to choice lots.

FEATHERS—Are steady and in fair demand. We quote fair to prime lots at 70@75c per lb.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no quotable change since Saturday, and dealers report a moderate demand, chiefly to meet the wants of local buyers. Sales to-day include 350 bbls various grades, and we continue to quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 50
Extra family	5 50@6 00
A No. 1	5 85@6 75
Fancy	6 75@7 75
Rye Flour	5 25@5 75

FISH—A moderate demand for mackerel is reported, and we quote No. 1 medium at $20 per bbl; No. 1 kitts at $2 75@3. White fish range from $6 50 to 8 25 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Herring at $8 50@9 50 per bbl, and sardines at 19½@35c for ¼ and ½ boxes.

FOREIGN FRUITS—A good demand for lemons is reported, and the market is firm at $14@16 per box.

GINSENG—Is in fair demand, and good to choice lots command 55@58c per lb on arrival.

HAY—The market is moderately active, with ample stocks to meet the demand. We quote at $18@20 per ton on the wharf and delivered on cars.

HEMP—Rules firm, and prime to choice rough-dressed commands $180 to $200 per ton.

HIDES—The market is steady, and we continue to quote dry flint at 17@19c per lb, dry-salted at 15@16c per lb, and green-salted hides at 8½@9c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—Stocks are ample and prices are steady. We quote at 6@7c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers report the market active and prices fairly maintained. We quote:

Va. extra fine and fancy styles	$1 00 @$2 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	60 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and ¼'s	65 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra, lbs and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65 @ 75
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and ¼'s	55 @ 65
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	55 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60 @ 65

MALT—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote fall malt at $1 30@1 40; spring $1@1 10; Canada at $1 35; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A fair demand for sirups is reported and prices rule steady at 45c to $1 00 per gal for the various brands. New Orleans molasses is quiet and in light supply. We quote at 80@90c per gal.

NAILS—Prices are unchanged. We quote 10d to 40d at $4 00@4 25 per keg. Cut spikes are held at $4 25@4 50 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜. $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-in horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand and firm. We quote bran at $18; shorts at $20; middlings at $30; and shipstuffs at $25 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in fair demand and command $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

OILS—Prices are steady. We quote linseed at $1 08@1 14; lard oil at $1 15@1 20 for No. 1 and No. 2; coal oil at 26@28c.

OATS—Are in light local request, and we continue to quote at 60@62c in bulk and 64@68c, sacks included.

POTATOES—Are in good request, and the market is well supplied. We quote at $2@2 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day opened firm, with a good demand on Southern orders. With the reduction of stocks, which is now going on more rapidly than for several weeks past, buyers must anticipate an advance in prices, which is not likely to be checked during the season.

MESS PORK—Is in fair demand, with sales of 100 bbls reported to-day at $30 60. We quote at $30 00@31 00.

BACON—Prices have advanced, and we quote clear sides at 18@18½c; clear rib sides at 17@17½c; shoulders at 14@14½c, with sales to-day of 71 casks.

BULK MEATS—Are firm, and we quote clear sides at 17@17½c; clear rib sides at 16½@16¾c; shoulders at 13@13½c.

HAMS—Are active and firm with an advancing tendency. We note sales to-day of 66 tierces sugar cured at 22½@23c. We quote the full range at 21@23c. for the various brands.

LARD—Is steady. We quote tierce at 17@17½c, keg at 18½@19c, with sales of 50 kegs at 19c; caddies at 19½c.

RYE—Is quiet and nominal at 90c to $1 05 per bush on arrival and from store.

RICE—A light jobbing demand is reported, with sales of Louisiana, Rangoon, and Carolina rice at 8½@9c per lb.

STARCH—Is steady, with liberal sales of standard brands at 6@7c per lb.

SOAP—Manufacturers and dealers are well supplied. Prices are steady and a fair demand is reported. We quote No. 1 German soap at 8@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SUGARS—A good jobbing demand still prevails, and prices for the various descriptions are well maintained, with an advancing tendency. New Orleans sugars are in fair supply and we quote at 11@11½c for fair to 12½c for choice. Refined sugars are active and steady; we quote hard at 14½@15c, and soft at 13@14c for the various grades from O yellow to N's. Island sugars are steady; we quote Demerara at 12½@13½c, and Porto Rico at 10½@11½c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are unchanged. We quote at 8@8½c for tallow and 7@7½c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are steady. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$12 00
I. X., 10x14	15 00
I. C., 14x20	13 00
I. X., 14x20	16 00
Block tin	45c
Lead	10½c
Solder	30c

WOOL—The market is without animation, and transactions are of limited importance. We continue to quote unwashed at 28@31c, and tub-washed at 42@45c per lb on arrival.

WHEAT—Receipts as yet are light, and prices are steady at quotations which ruled last week. Red and Mediterranean, amber, and white wheat range from $1 10 to 1 25 per bu.

WHISKY—Raw was more active to-day, and we note sales 40 bbls at 96@97, tax paid. Copper whisky is in good demand, with sales of 500 bbls at private terms.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, July 11, 1870.

CATTLE—There has been a moderate run of cattle on the market the last three days—hardly enough to supply the wants of home consumers—the market ruling brisk, and all selling about as fast as they arrive. We quote at from 3 to 3½c for inferior and rough; medium to good 4 to 4½c, and for good to the best grades of butcher stuff 5 to 6c; extra nice smooth steers and heifers 6¼ to 6½c; shipping cattle sell as to quality at from 6½ to 7½c. None left in the pens unsold.

HOGS—Run light for the last three days. Market good for nice smooth hogs, prices ranging about the same as last quotations, as from 7@7¾c for stockers; medium and half fat 8@8½c, and for the best smooth well-fatted heavy hogs 8¾@9c. But few in pens unsold.

SHEEP—Arrivals moderate, and but little if any change in the market. Since last reports we quote for thin, poor sheep, by the head, $1 to 1 75; medium and good at $2 to 2 50; and for nice, smooth butcher sheep, that are fat, 3½ to 4½c per pound. Lambs are selling according to quality at from $1 75 to 2 50 for common; good at $2 75 to 3 25, and for the best No. 1 large, fat lambs $3 50 to 4 00. But few left over unsold.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P.M.
7:15 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A.M.
6:00 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A.M.
2:50 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P.M.
5:45 P.M.	No. 3 Nashville & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:15 A.M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P.M.
3:40 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	No. 12, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A.M.
2:30 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	2:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
On Sunday		5:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

The Pennsylvania Central has purchased the franchise of the Vincennes and Paducah, with a view to building the road, and will soon erect a bridge over the Ohio at Paducah.

The Green Line convention at Atlanta have resolved to increase their cars to six hundred. A new freight tariff, to go into effect July 15 h, was adopted. It slightly increases the present rates.

The following is a comparative statement of freight business of the L. and N. R. R. at Louisville during the fiscal years 1868-69 and 1869-70:

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.
Number of loaded frt cars forwarded	19815	29150	9335
Principal increase took place at the following points:			
Nashville	3715	4571	856
Points south of Nashville	3961	8244	4283
Humboldt	1572	2306	734
New Orleans	738	1895	1157
Mobile	128	348	220
Memphis	1809	2740	931
Number of loaded frt cars received	19201	23202	4001
Principal increase took place from the following points:			
Knoxville Branch	2696	3849	1153
Richmond Branch	392	922	530
Humboldt	1489	2149	660
Memphis	2339	3085	746
Loaded cars forwarded from Nashville	4726	4944	218

During the eight months ending June 30, 1870, there were received at Louisville 5,907 car loads of cotton, and in November and December, 1869, there were received 2,020 car loads of live hogs.

The passenger earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and branches for the month of June, 1870, amounted to $76,437 65.

Ninety-four through passengers came in by the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday en route for Eastern cities.

Below will be found a statement of loaded freight cars forwarded from and received at Louisville station in the month of June, 1869 and 1870:

	1869.	1870.	Increase.
Number forwarded	2,196	2,793	597
Number received	1,587	2,034	444

Nineteen tenders and engines and five coaches were forwarded to other roads in the month of June, 1870.

The New York Sun of the 8th says: "Among other arrangements which have been repudiated since the Vanderbilt faction acquired a controlling influence in the affairs of the Lake Shore road, is one by which the Erie line was to be allowed to run into the union depot at Cleveland, on condition that Gould and Fisk abandoned their project of building a through line to Chicago. Having just been notified of the nullification of this agreement by Vanderbilt, Gould and Fisk have entered into arrangements for the immediate commencement of a continuation of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western lines to Chicago. From Cleveland the new Erie extension will wind along the lake shore to Sandusky and Toledo, from which latter point it will strike out for Chicago by an air line, and form a route thirty miles shorter than any other from New York. The extortionate rates of the Central monopoly having raised a bitter opposition to the Vanderbilt combination throughout the West, this new project of the enterprising Erie managers meets with general approbation, and the leading capitalists of Cleveland and Chicago, and other prominent men who are interested in sections to be benefited by the opening of a competing line, have agreed to subscribe all the capital required, providing the new line be commenced immediately. Westward the iron horse of Erie takes its flight."

The Memphis Avalanche says: "The able and elaborate reports of the president and chief engineer to the stockholders of the Mississippi River Railroad Company has been published, and bears incontestible evidence of the superiority of Cairo as the Northern terminus. The chief engineer's report shows that the most practicable route between Memphis and Paducah, i. e., via Troy station, is one hundred and sixty-five miles. The distance to Cairo is one hundred and fifty miles. The estimated cost of the road is $32,413 per mile. Hence, a connection with Cairo can be made $486,000 cheaper than with Paducah, to say nothing of the perpetual expense of keeping up and operating the extra fifteen miles of road necessary to perfect connection there. Furthermore, the preliminary survey from which the estimate from Troy to Cairo is compiled was made in 1851; and the report says that this portion of the line can be much improved both in alignment and grade without increasing the cost or maximum grade and curvature used between Memphis and Troy. The estimated cost of the whole road from Memphis to a point opposite Cairo is put down at $4,919,571. This sum covers the cost of rolling stock, depots, machine shops, etc. The cost of the road to Paducah will reach $5,500,000, and the cost of repairs and operation will be increased correspondingly. If there were any compensating advantage; if better connections could be formed at Paducah; if a shorter through route could be perfected—extra cost and length of road might not stand as an insuperable objection to that point as the terminus. But with all the advantages in favor of Cairo, the interests of all well informed persons is naturally directed toward Cairo as the proper northern terminus."

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking the chill. [illegible] The vantage it has over all other preparations. The growing excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, dimination or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper, R. A. Robinson & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., H. C. Chambers, Ed. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Ag'ts

ieS deod&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. This seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity and very often again in combination with other elements [illegible] to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the me[illegible] this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY,

OR

Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

General Wholesale Agents.

ie1 deod&weowly

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES H. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Nt.	CLOSES. Day.	Nt.
Cin. & Eastern	5:30 A.M. 12:30 2:30 P.M.	10:30	3:15	10:00 12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	2:00	9:30	1:00	12:00 2:15 12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. 3:00 P.M.	
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. 3:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	2:30			12:00
Bardstown Br'ch	2:00		3:30	
Lexington and Frankfort	11:30	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:30		9:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)				
New Albany	6:30 3:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. 1:00		1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			
Shelbyville	11:30	7:00	3:00	12:00
Taylorsville Stage (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

TELEGRAMS.

The Virginia Legislature has adjourned till October 1st.

The Omaha Ale Brewery, at Omaha, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $13,000. Insured for $50,000.

A serious riot occurred in Louisa county, Va., yesterday. Pistols and knives were freely used. Two men were wounded and a number more or less hurt.

Jas. O'Neil was hung Sunday night at Brown's bridge, nine miles from Denver, Col., by unknown parties. A placard was attached to his body with the inscription of "Cattle thief" upon it.

Henry Coulter, of Pittsburg, challenges Jos. Renforth, the champion sculler of England, to a five-mile scull race on American waters for ten thousand dollars a side. If Renforth declines, the challenge is open to the world.

It is said that after Senator Morton shall have had sufficient time to recuperate he will enter the campaign in Indiana, and make speeches at the principal points throughout the State. In the summer he will visit the Pacific coast.

In North Kings, R. I., Monday night, Eliza A. Smith, wife of Jeremiah Smith, a farmer, took her two children, aged respectively three years and eleven weeks, and drowned them in a rainwater-cistern and then drowned herself. Temporary insanity.

Justice Jas. T. Walker, of Evansville, Ind., has declared the State law punishing the intermarriage of whites and negroes contrary to the civil rights act of Congress. Peter Van Deermade, a Hollander, and Lucy Ann Bolen, a mulatto, who were married on Saturday, were released from custody, and their marriage declared lawful.

The Philadelphia newspapers are loud in their demands for a paid fire department in consequence of the arson and riots of Sunday by the volunteer department. The Good Will and Philadelphia Engine Companies have been put out of service. The property destroyed by the Broad-street fire was valued at $100,000. Insured for $40,000.

Congressional.

In the Senate a bill was reported to establish an Eastern Judicial District in Kentucky. The following bills were passed: Directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain ordnance, to be used in the erection of an equestrian statue of General Rawlins. For the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts to United States courts. To confirm the title of purchasers of land sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States. A land grant bill in aid of the railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota. The unfinished business, a bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, was laid aside—yeas 32, nays 22—to take up sundry appropriation bills. The Senate, in committee of the whole, adopted the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating to the National Association of Destitute Colored Women of Washington, D. C., ten thousand dollars. For repair of old custom house at Charleston, to fit the same for a post-office, $20,000. Increasing the aggregate of appropriations for work on appraisers stores in Philadelphia from $60,000 to $120,000. Increasing appropriations for completing the courthouse buildings of Portland, Maine, and Madison, Wisconsin, each $30,000. Making a new appropriation of $50,000 for public buildings at Omaha, and $100,000 for a barge-office at New York. A conference committee on the tax bill was appointed; an appropriation of $300,000 was voted for a fire-proof extension of Winder's building in Washington, for the use of the officers of the War Department. A bill declaring the bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad Company post roads was passed. The following nominations were confirmed: Marsh Giddings, Consul General to Calcutta, vice N. P. Jacobs, recalled. Postmasters, B. F. Bright, Charles City, Iowa; John Fogle, Cadiz, Ohio; Hester A. Birdson, Bellaire, Ohio; John W. Hays, Barnesville, Ohio; S. Brady, Ironton, Ohio; Moses Messner, Hudson, Ohio; David Cook, Medota, Ills.; John H. Brinkenhoff, Waupaum, Wisconsin; John Taylor, Richmond, Kentucky; E. Dillman, Toledo, Iowa; George Weller, Booneville, Mo.; William C. Wiley, Washington, Pa.; Frederick B. Reuner, Nebraska City; John H. Kellom, Omaha City; O. B. Mitchell, Hamilton, Mo.; John J. A. Briggs, Brunswick, Mo.; John Gibson, Carlton, Mo.; E. K. Scott, McKeesport, Pa.; John Roberts, Hastings, Mich.; Dexter C. Bloomer, Receiver of Public Moneys, Council Bluffs; Geo. C. Kingsbury, Assessor Internal Revenue, Dakota.

In the House the following bills were introduced and referred: To provide for a joint committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration, and report the proper means for guarding against or averting it, whether by legislation, by change of the Constitution, by limitation of time of sojourn of Chinese arriving in the United States, by permitting each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within its limits, or to place such restrictions thereupon as it may think proper, or by a total exclusion of Chinese from States and Territories, except as travelers and merchants. To preserve the public faith and protect rights under the laws and treaty of the United States. To incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company. To reorganize the Court of Claims. For the relief of purchasers of land sold for taxes in insurrectionary States. To refund interests or money paid by Missouri for war purposes. Granting lands for a railroad from the Central Pacific railroad, in Nevada, to Hamilton, Nevada. To enable soldiers and others to secure perfect titles to land under the homestead act. Various bills were introduced and referred for the removal of political disabilities and donating condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments. A resolution declaring that the 14th and 15th articles of amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, Congress, the judiciary of the several States and territories, and all citizens, which was adopted by a party vote. Mr. Cox offered a resolution declaring the resolution just adopted foreign to the duty of legislators and mischievous in its tendency. The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under the rule, Mr. Cox remarking that the resolution embodied the sentiment of the Democratic side of the House. The rules were suspended and the Senate amendments to the naturalization bill concurred in. The bill providing that pork-packers, lard-renderers, and others known as provision dealers, shall not be liable to the internal tax levied on manufacturers, and omitting any such tax assessed but not collected, was passed. In the contested election case of Zeigler vs. Rice, from the Ninth Kentucky district, the minority report was adopted, and Mr. Rice retains his seat. Mr. Zeigler was allowed $2,000 for his expenses. A conference committee on the tax and tariff bill was appointed. Also on the naval appropriation bill. The claim of Joseph Segar to a seat as Representative at large from the State of Virginia was refused. A resolution for printing 275,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1869 was adopted.

Painful Accident.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a little boy named William Snyden met with a very painful accident at a tobacco factory on Market between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. He was at work there, and one of his hands got caught in the rolling machine. His whole arm was drawn in between the close rollers and crushed in a terrible manner. He was taken to the office of Dr. Boynton, on the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, where the mangled limb was amputated soon after the accident. He was then conveyed to his home on Pirtle, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and at a late hour last night was in an easy condition.

BASE BALL.

The Eagles Defeat the Lexingtons.

AN EXCITING GAME.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, July 11.—The Little Eagles arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, safe and sound and in good condition, and played the Lexington Base Ball Club at the Fair Grounds this afternoon, the game commencing at 3 o'clock. There were over six hundred people in attendance, and the interest and excitement throughout the game—which is pronounced the best ever played here—was intense.

At the close of the seventh inning the two clubs nearly tied. On the eighth inning each scored one. On the ninth inning the Eagles treated their opponents to a whitewash, while they scored five runs, making the total stand sixteen to ten.

The game throughout was well contested, the fielding of both clubs being excellent and the batting fair. Betting before the game was two to one on the Eagles.

The Eagles won the toss and sent the Lexingtons to the bat, and treated them to a whitewash. In the first inning, Shropshire and party, of the Lexingtons, made a handsome double play. In the second inning a beautiful double play was made by Todd and Walworth, of the Eagles. In the seventh inning Martin made his third on a long fly to right field. Bruce, by a long hit to left field, brought two men home in the eighth inning. Shropshire, by a tremendous hit over the left fielder's head, made a home run. Todd pitched superbly; McCullough and Osborne caught splendidly; while Graham and Anderson did the heaviest batting of the evening, both making third base on long hits. Bodley played third base excellently, as he always does. Bayless, as short-stop, was everywhere and always in the right place, exactly at the right time. Muir played first base magnificently. Walworth played at second base with his usual precision and skill. Scott, Bruce, Dudley, Morris, Carty, and indeed, all of the Lexingtons played admirably, and better, as stated by their friends, than they ever played before. The umpire was very fair in his rulings. The grounds were not very good.

J. A. H.

The following is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lexingtons	0	0	2	1	1	0	5	1	0	—10
Eagles	1	1	5	1	2	0	0	1	5	—16

To-morrow evening the Eagles play the Orions, and it is claimed the latter will give them a tighter game even than the Lexingtons. The Eagles are being toasted around by the members of the different clubs, who are doing everything possible to make their visit here pleasant.

LEXINGTONS VS. ORIONS.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 9.

An exciting and closely-contested match game was played on the grounds of the "Phoenix" club, near this city, on Friday, the 8th instant, between the Lexington and the Orion base-ball clubs of this city.

SUMMARY:

LEXINGTONS.	O.	R.	ORIONS.	O.	R.
Scott, ss	3	3	McMains, cf	4	2
Higgins, 1b	3	3	Mahone, ss	4	2
Bruce, cf	2	3	Hocker, 1b	4	1
Dudley, 3b	3	3	Hale, rf	4	2
White, rf	4	1	Wooley, c	3	2
Carty, 2b	5	1	Norris, 3b	3	2
Shropshire, p	3	2	Bassett, 2b	3	2
Warfield, lf	4	1	Adams, lf	5	0
Martin, c	3	2	Barnes, p	2	3
Total	30	19	Total	30	18

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lexingtons	2	3	0	3	0	1	1	3	5	1	—19
Orions	5	1	0	2	4	1	1	2	2	0	—18

Flies caught—Lexingtons, 14; Orions, 6.
Flies missed—Lexingtons, 4; Orions 1.
Umpire—S. T. Swift, of the "Phoenix."

On their return next week, the Eagles will play a match game with the Falls City Club. This will be the interesting event of the season, as the clubs are well matched and the contest will be close.

The Dexters beat the Haymakers yesterday afternoon in a game of five innings, by a score of 43 to 31. The Dexters claim to be the champion junior club of this city.

Chicago mourns again. Her $18,000 club was defeated yesterday by the Athletics, of Philadelphia, by a score of 17 to 12. This is their third defeat on this trip.

The Lone Star Club of New Orleans will visit Louisville next week, and will play a match game with the Falls City and perhaps with the Eagles.

The Ashlands defeated the Quick Steps yesterday, in a game of eleven innings, by a score of 7 to 4.

On Sunday evening at New Albany, the Blue Stockings beat a picked nine by a score of 67 to 31.

The East Ends beat the Actives yesterday by a score of 34 to 18.

SYRACUSE, July 11.—In the game of base ball to-day the Harvards defeated the Eckfords, of Syracuse, 30 to 11.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—In the game of base ball to-day the Mutuals scored 21 and the Marylands 10.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Athletics defeated the White Stockings, 17 to 12.

Shoo Fly.

The following is the latest form of the Shoo Fly epidemic. It is claimed that it was not written by any of the authors of "The Beautiful Snow." We are certain poor Faxon did not write it. Major Sigourney may have done so. We express no opinion as to the poetry, but will put up stamps as to the truth contained in it:

Oh, the fly! the horrible fly!
Dabbing at nose, and mouth, and eye,
Over the ceiling, over the meat,
Over all that people eat.
Buzzing,
Tickling,
Crawling about;
Damnable insect, you get out!

Wading in paint on a lady's cheek,
Leaving behind a tortuous streak,
Accursed fly! From the hell below
Never came pest that plagues us so.
Dancing,
Nibbling,
Fresh from the stye,
The stinking stye where the porkers lie.

And even the dogs, with a snarl and a bound,
Snap at the insects that swarm around.
The air is blue with oaths that try
To drown the hum of the ojus fly.

When the weary pilgrim seeks repose,
There's a hornpipe danced on the top of his nose,
There's a vigorous d—n, and a slam and slap,
And that's the end of the Speaker's nap.
Singing,
Stinging,
Why, oh, why
Did God create this pestilent fly?

Once I was pious, but fell from grace,
Played the knave open, and coppered the ace,
Made of myself a terrible guy,
When the devil caught me out on the fly.

How strange it is that women will try
To kill with cobalt this villainous fly!
How strange it seems when a million are slain
To find the multitude doubled again!
Whisking,
Frisking,
With clammy feet,
Hunting us out in quiet retreat.

If, like Toby, at the fly we swear,
And the angel recorder enters it there,
Give us, then, the welcome doubt
That the tear of mercy will blot it out.

The New Bank.

It will be seen by the notice in our advertising columns that the Manufacturing and Financial Company announces that it is ready and prepared to transact business. Until its new building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets is ready, it will occupy very handsome and convenient quarters, prepared for it by William R. Thompson, Esq., in his building, No. 73 Fifth street.

Warren Mitchell, Esq., is President of the new bank, Col. Henry Dent, Cashier, and A. O. Brannin, Nathan Bloom, Banks McIlvain, John McAteer, William H. Walker, J. G. Cocke, John Johnson and James W. Osborne, directors—names well known here, and it must be admitted, representing the various business interests of our city, and having the confidence of the public to a remarkable degree. An institution so admirably officered cannot fail to be a splendid success as well as a public benefit.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday afternoon Peter McFarland, one of the laborers employed in tearing down Christ church, on Second street, between Green and Walnut, met with a serious accident. He was engaged in sawing out the joists upon which the roof rested, and adopted an old but good method. Peter sawed one end of the joist off very nicely, and then went to the other end and seated himself astride of it, and commenced sawing between himself and the cross-beam. Peter worked away very pleasantly for about five minutes, when his fellow-workmen were suddenly called to extricate him from a lot of rubbish on the ground, fifty feet below. Strange to say, no bones were broken, but he was badly bruised. He lives on Walnut, near Preston, but, as he preferred the cold charity of strangers to the comforts of home, he was sent to the city hospital.

Leaf Tobacco.

There were no sales of leaf tobacco yesterday at the auction warehouses. The regular sales will be resumed on Thursday, when the tobacco entered for the fair will be offered, except that which takes the premiums; that will be sold by sample on Wednesday, the day of the fair, at Masonic Temple. From present indications the occasion will be one of great interest to all engaged in the trade. Tobacco has been coming forward rapidly for several days, and the samples for the various classes, it is believed, will equal any hitherto exhibited. Planters, buyers and manufacturers, it is expected, will be here in large numbers, and we anticipate the exhibitors of this great Kentucky staple will show satisfactory progress in its cultivation, quality and handling.

Weisiger Hall.

To-morrow evening (Wednesday), upon the occasion of the grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given by Mr. Henry Farmer, the flutist, Signorita Josefina Filomeno, the distinguished young Chilian violinist and pianist, is to perform several of her most admired *morceaux* for the violin and for the piano, selected from the works of such artists as Vieuxtemps, Liszt, Weber, and Gottschalk. Signor Salcedo will also give several of his best pieces, and Mr. Farmer some of the gems of his *repertoire*. Mr. Leo Wheat, the popular young pianist, will be the musical director of the concert, and we are also promised some vocal music by distinguished amateurs.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Faculties of the Male and Female High Schools—The Election of Teachers, &c.

The School Board met in extra session last night, President Morris in the chair. There were twenty-two members present, who commenced business by electing Mr. Lafe Joseph attorney for the Board for the incoming year, and then the following teachers were elected:

MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—William McDonald, A. M.
Professor of Applied Mathematics—E. M. Murch, A. M.
Professor of Chemistry and Technology—J. B. Walter, A. M.
Professor of Pure Mathematics—R. L. Butler, A. M.
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature—A. D. Hurt, A. M.
Professor of Modern Languages, A. Kuvian, A. M.
Prefect—A. C. Rucker.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—Geo. A. Chase, A. M.
Professor of Physical Science—W. C. Coleman, Ph. D.
Professor of French and Book-keeping—F. Hamel.
Preceptress and Teacher of Mathematics—Mrs. L. L. Monsarrat.
Teacher of Rhetoric and History—Miss Mary C. Morris.
Professor of Music—H. G. S. Whipple.

FIRST-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—C. L. Martin.
First-class Assistants—Misses L. M. Wells and A. G. Henderson.
Second-class Assistants—Mrs. Sue E. Herr, Miss Kate Weber, and Jennie Clark.
Third-class Assistants—Misses Julia Duncan, Carrie Kopmier, N. McMullin, and F. Williams.
Principal German Teachers—H. Schencke and Mr. Hallenwath.

FULTON-STREET SCHOOL.

Principal—Miss Lucy Williamson.
Assistant—Miss Mollie Johnson.

SECOND-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—H. Roberts.
Head Assistant Male Intermediate Department—Mrs. M. A. O'Neal.
Head Assistant Female Intermediate Department—Miss Sallie Clarke.
First Class Assistants—Misses Lucy Roberts, R. A. Murray, Jennie Clarke, Lou. Myers, Mrs. C. J. Murray, Misses Annie O'Shaughnessy, A. A. Beeman, Lulie O'Neal, Annie Bratcher, Mary Cunningham.
Second Class Assistants—Misses Mary Roberts, Belle Brown, Mrs. Lizzie Rentch, Misses Emma Curry, Tenie Wright, Annie Riley.
Third Class Assistants—Misses Mary Nadal, Ella Stong, Lou. Frey, Laura Craig, Jennie Jennings, Sue Kelley.
Principal German Teacher—S. K. Trauth.

GERMANTOWN SCHOOL.

Principal—Mrs. Sue Smith.

THIRD-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—W. H. Bartholomew.
First-class Assistants—Misses Susan Lucas, Meddie Stewart, Margie Prentice, Belle Tilley, Laura Wilkinson and A. E. Solomon.
Second-class Assistants—Misses Fannie Llewellyn, Maggie Sweeney, Minnie Mahl and Florence Boone.
Third-class Assistants—Misses Anna Booker, Emma Bornschein, Fanny Clarke, Carrie Boone, Josie Klein and Belle Ainslie.
Principal German Teachers—Adam Frey and Mr. Baker.

FOURTH-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—James McBurnie.
First-class Assistants—Charles Elliott, Mrs. H. C. Elliott, Misses Mollie Rust, Sallie Lacey, Emma Poole, Emma M. Roudin.
Second-class Assistants—Misses Lizzie Lumm, Lizzie Clark, Mattie J. Black, Mrs. Mary Stietzel, Mrs. Kate Sweeney, Mr. Cross.
Third-class Assistants—Misses Mary M. Harrington, Kate E. Harrington, Ella Gardiner, Jessie Holmes, Sue Lacey, Annette B. Shaner, Priscilla Klink, Lucy Bayles.
Principal German Teachers—Philip Hebel, A. Hesser, A. Klockenberg.

FIFTH-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Geo. E. Foskett.
First-class Assistants—A. Chickering, C. Clark, M. Olvaney, Lizzie Simpson, M. Hunter, Mrs. A. Miller.
Second-class Assistants—Jennie Hughes, Mary Spear, Nannie Cocrane, Kate McMullin, Georgia Field, Amelia Scott.
Third-class Assistants—Lizzie Lucas, Mary Chew, Ollie Hinkle, Sue Allen, Emma Walker.
German Teacher—M. Miller.

SIXTH-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Joseph M. Allen.
First-class Assistants—Misses Alice Smith, Annie Board, and Eliza Gathright.
Second-class Assistants—Miss Mary E. Laws, Thomas Watkins.
Third-class Assistants—Misses Mary E. Bliss, Laura V. Stoddard, Annie Magness.
German Teacher—Mrs. Heinsohn.

SEVENTH-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—E. McGinnis.
First-class Assistants—Misses Lizzie McKnight, Helen Bass, Sallie Glaze, Mr. M. G. Brown.
Second-class Assistants—Misses Jennie Shaw, Mrs. M. B. Ripley, V. Hornsby, Jennie Howe.
Third-class Assistants—Misses Mollie Shuck, Mollie Wilson, Maggie Able, Mary Shepherd, M. Satterwaite.

EIGHTH-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Samuel Williams.
Head Assistant Male Grammar Department—Mrs. Emily McGinnis.
Head Assistant Female Grammar Department—Miss Jennie Swandell.
First-class Assistants—Misses Gonella E. Henry, Alice G. Henderson, Lucy Smith, Julia Pumphrey, Sallie M. Maury, Ada E. Fleming.
Second-class Assistants—Misses Bridget Cody, Julia T. Board.
Third-class Assistants—Misses Gracie Fultz, Fannie Summers.
Principal German Teacher—H. Wittgensine.

NINTH-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—B. F. Roberts.
First-class Assistants—Mrs. A. J. Boutelle, Misses M. J. Wybrant, L. Salisbury, Hettie Rogers, Mrs. Wood.
Second-class Assistants—Misses Annie Prentice, M. H. Rogers, S. E. Brownfield, Mrs. Adelia Moore, Miss M. E. Johnson.
Third-class Assistants—Mrs. A. M. Jones, Misses L. Whitehead, Carrie Ainslie, Belle Crump.
Principal German Teacher—Mrs. E. Elwang.

TENTH-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—E. A. Moore.
Head Assistant Male Grammar Department—F. T. Salisbury.
Head Assistant Female Grammar Department—Miss Tillie Bell.
First-class Assistants—Miss Eliza Dunn, Sallie Daily, Drue Spear, Alice Mills.
Second-class Assistants—Misses Mattie Tharp, Kate Weber, Jennie Weber, Sue Daily, Florence Colgan, Emma English.
Third-class Assistants—Misses Georgia Parent, Minnie Brown, Alice Tomlin, Mary Humphreys, C. Chalfant.
Principal German Teacher—J. Beckler.

ELEVENTH-WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—S. S. Moore.
First-class Assistants—Misses Jennie Spurrier, Anna McCall, Mattie Graham, Mrs. A. M. Knighton.
Second-class Assistants—Miss Emma Shriner, Jennie Mitton, Mrs. Mollie Bradshaw, Jennie Drummond.
Third-class Assistants—Annie Thurman, Sarah McKnight, S. Aiken, Jennie Graham.
Principal Teachers of German—Wm. Drier and M. Paslick.

MADISON-STREET SCHOOL.

Principal—R. C. C. Jones.
First-class Assistants—Lucy T. Jennings, M. T. Kirby, M. Lou. Bart, Nora Condrey, L. R. Bettison.
Second-class Assistants—Belle Lienweber, Eliza Jones, Emma Bligh, Maria Hawkins, Nettie Jones.
Third-class Assistants—Julia Flood, Ella Palmer, Julia Poinier, Belle Watts.
German—C. Koite, F. Lensbach.

MONTGOMERY-STREET SCHOOL.

Principal—J. W. Tuell.
First-class Assistant—Mrs. F. S. Newman.
Second-class Assistant—Miss A. Estes.
German Teacher—W. Fuendling.

SHIPPINGPORT SCHOOL.

Principal—John W. West.

PORTLAND SCHOOL.

Principal—G. E. Roberts.
First-class Assistant—Miss A. L. Simpson.
Second-class Assistant—Mrs. M. T. Stran.
Third-class Assistants—Misses S. J. Earick, M. Philpot.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Principal—H. G. S. Whipple.
Assistant, Eastern District—J. Clark.
Assistant, Western District—G. H. Anderson.

The board then proceeded to elect Mr. Thomas Riley to the position of carpenter, to do work on the school buildings for the ensuing year.

A motion was then made to adjourn until next Monday night, when some other important business will be transacted.

THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Louisville to Extend Her Commerce.

The following communication has just been received by the Board of Trade of this city. Appreciating the great importance of the subject, President Porter has called a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade and business men generally at the Board of Trade rooms to-night at 8 o'clock. Every merchant and business man, who has the interest of Louisville at heart, should attend:

SHERMAN, TEXAS, June 11, 1870.

To the Honorable Board of Trade of the city of Louisville, Ky.:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, commercial solicitors from your city in Northern Texas, being ourselves impressed with the magnitude of the resources and trade prospects of the valley of the upper Red river, desire to call your attention to some facts that have fallen under our observation that may be interesting to you, who we doubt not are alive to every matter likely to affect the trade interests of our city.

The five leading counties lying on the south branch of Red river produced in 1869 as follows:

	Bales.
Bowie county	8,000
Red River county	9,000
Lamar county	8,000
Fannin county	7,000
Grayson county	6,000
Total	38,000

The value of exports of the above counties is estimated as follows:

Cotton	$3,500,000
Cattle, hides, honey, bois d'arc seed and lumber, say	2,000,000
Total	$5,500,000

The six counties lying south of the above—namely: Davis, Titus, Hopkins, Hunt, Collins and Dallas, produce about as much more.

The Indian Nation lying south of the Red river is about to be created into a Territory, and will be parcelled out and improved at once; the soil being of the same character as regards fertility and salubrity as that lying south of the river. A large portion of it is now under cultivation in corn and cotton, and when territorialized will be greedily entered and occupied by cotton growers. It is about 300 miles from Red river, at Preston, Texas, across the Nation to Kansas. Many Grayson-county merchants will ship their goods by rail to Baxter's Springs, Kansas, on the line between Kansas and the Nation, and haul from there with ox teams to Grayson county, and perhaps to Cooke, Fannin, and Lamar counties, this season.

At Little Rock, Ark., we are within one hundred and fifty miles of Bowie county, Texas, and two hundred and fifty miles of Paris, Lamar county, Texas. No right-of-way has yet been obtained through the Indian Nation, nor is it likely that one will be obtained until the Nation is erected into a Territory. A right-of-way through Arkansas is easily obtained, and the people of that State will do much toward building a road if a little assistance is afforded them.

Fifteen to twenty millions of trade now, and ten times that amount a few years hence, depends on the character of transportation afforded by contending markets. For the present, a regular line of boats from Louisville to Jefferson, at reasonable but fixed and regular 100-lb rates, will give us more than half this trade. To hold it hereafter we must reach Texas by rail through Arkansas, and that speedily.

L. S. BARTLETT,
with Edelen, Huffaker, & Shy.
T. H. SEATON,
with W. H. Stokes & Co.
JOHN A. TURPIN,
with Porch, Cooke, & Bryant.
W. R. HARRIS,
with Hays, Cross, & Co.
R. E. SHANNON,
with J. B. Wilder & Co.

We, the undersigned, merchants of Sherman, Texas, believe the inclosed statement to be materially correct.

Ferret Ekne & Co.,	Dugan & Randolph,
Fitch & Loving,	Henry & Andrews,
F. M. Dyer,	Hall & Chapman,
J. H. Williams & Co.,	G. A. Dickerman, editor Sherman Courier,
Richard & Bro.,	
Owens & Moore,	William & Anderson,
McDonald & Robbison,	J. & D. Blackburn,
C. C. Brinkley,	M. Luper,
Moore & Son,	S. Hare, attorney at law.
W. N. Savage.	

LOCAL BREVITIES.

JAMES MORAN was registered on the jail slate last night.

A DRUNKEN negro girl was the only guest at Police Station No. 4 last night.

WASHINGTON Lodge Knights of Pythias gave a very pleasant picnic at Woodland Garden yesterday.

GUS. HENRY, for exposure of person on the streets, and Ed. Law, for drunkenness, were at Police Station No. 2 last night.

SUSAN, Mary and Sis Barr, on a peace warrant, and Kate Neely, for drunkenness, were at Police Station No. 1 last night.

THE Annual Promenade Concert of the Orpheus Society will be given at Lion Garden Thursday next, commencing at 7½ p. m.

SENATOR REVELS, of Miss., is coming in this direction, and is announced to lecture at Union chapel on Monday night next.

THERE will be a called meeting of the General Council to-night at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be brought before the body for consideration.

DR. EDWARD CROSIER intends making an analysis of the water of the spring discovered near the mouth of the canal the other day. The result will be published in a day or two.

DR. JAS. C. KERR, of Cincinnati, who is rapidly accumulating a fortune by making a good medicine, and advertising it judiciously, was on a business visit to our city yesterday.

QUITE an anxiety was evinced last night to hear the result of the Eagle's game at Lexington, and our office was besieged by visitors. The announcement of the triumph of our boys was received with lively satisfaction.

HON. BOYD WINCHESTER will address the citizens of Owen county at Owenton, on Monday next, County Court day. Mr. W. is, by authority, announced as a candidate for reelection to the seat he has filled so acceptably.

A SMALL boy named Henry Hart, while riding on the step behind an omnibus on Jefferson street last night, had two fingers on his right hand crushed by getting them caught between the springs and body of the vehicle.

JOSEPHINE LAWRENCE, the lewd woman who accidentally shot and killed Mike Lang while shooting at her lover some time ago, was surrendered by her bail and committed to jail yesterday. This unfortunate woman is having a hard time of it.

THE two show-windows in Schulthess' new building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut, are the most beautiful in the city, and would be considered an ornament on Broadway, New York. Their arrangement evidences admirable taste and judgment.

A FATAL case of cholera was reported at the Health office yesterday. Many of the streets and alleys of the city are in a very filthy condition, and will surely breed pestilence and disease if they are not cleaned. The Health office is busy disinfecting, but all the disinfectants in the country would avail nothing if heaps of filth and dirt are permitted to accumulate in the public ways of the city.

THE following peace warrants were brought up in 'Squire Clement's office yesterday: Mary Brown against Phil. Carpenter, bond $150 for three months; Phil. Carpenter against Mary Brown, bond $75 for three months; Mary Murphy against Joseph Farrel, bond $100 for three months; Caroline Scroggs against Noah Williams, bond $200 for three months; Noah Williams against Caroline Scroggs, discharged; N Davis against Hy. Solomon, dismissed.

THE speech of ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette in the court house yesterday, in defense of W. W. Taylor, on trial for murder, was a masterly effort of argument and oratory. It was pronounced one of the very finest speeches ever delivered in our court house, and was followed by the prompt acquittal of the prisoner. The jury, with the evidence before them, could not have found the accused guilty of murder, but the prisoner owes much in his acquittal to the admirable handling of the case by his counsel.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to call the attention of the proper authorities to a first-class man-trap on a certain street. It is a cellar-door, with a hole about eighteen inches wide and three feet long in the center. The cellar is eight or ten feet deep, and at the bottom, directly under the door, are an old pair of steps, a barrel and two or three pieces of timber. If a body should fall into the cellar he would break a leg at least. We can't comply with the request. It isn't good policy. The trap will be certain to catch somebody the first dark night we have; then there will be material for a "serious," if not "frightful," accident, and then there will be a suit for damages, &c., which will furnish items *ad infinitum*. Business is business. We politely but firmly refuse to comply with the request.

THE TAYLOR-GRAY HOMICIDE.

The Acquittal of Taylor.

The trial of W. W. Taylor for the killing of Moses Gray was resumed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The closing argument for the defense was made by Gov. Bramlette, and the argument for the Commonwealth was closed by Colonel Phil. Lee. Both of these gentlemen made very able speeches, and that of Colonel Phil. Lee, considering the circumstances, was one of the most fearless and powerful efforts of his life. At about two o'clock the case was given to the jury, and, after an absence of about thirty minutes, they returned the following verdict: "We of the jury find Wm. W. Taylor not guilty as charged in the indictment, as we believe from the law and testimony, and that he was insane and an irresponsible agent at the time he committed the act."

Shooting Affray in Meade County.

Last Sunday morning quite a serious shooting affray took place at the mouth of Wolf creek, in Meade county, Ky. A fisherman named Angel had his fishing boat lying at the mouth of Wolf creek, and, it seems, had been greatly annoyed by some of the citizens in that vicinity. A young man named Charles Riddle went aboard Angel's boat on Saturday, and run him into the little cabin at one end of it three different times. On Sunday morning young Riddle met Angel ashore and knocked him down. Upon arising, Angel drew a revolver and commenced firing at his assailant. Riddle had a bundle of letters and papers under his arm. One of the balls from Angel's pistol passed through the fleshy part of his arm and went entirely through the papers and letters. This saved Riddle's life, as but for the papers, the ball would have passed directly through his heart. After the shooting Angel crossed over in his boat to the Indiana side, and made his escape.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

MONDAY, July 11.

Wm. Robinson, Ben. Wilson, F. Moran, Chas. Kay, Jack Pryor, Mary Burkhart, Martha McGill, drunkenness; discharged.

Jas. Corden, Orlando Moore, Richard Hall, Henry Medly, Dennis Crawley, Jos. Cosgrath, Hy. Thompson, John Cochlin, Lizzie Brady, Wm. Brady, W. R. Boggs, Geo. Scott, G. W. Harrington; $5 fine each for drunkenness.

John Gallbreath suspected felon; bond $500.

Peter Haas and wife, peace warrant; continued.

Wm. and Mrs. Eppert, peace warrant; continued.

Geo. Scott, carrying concealed weapons; sent to the grand jury.

Zack Freeman, suspected felon; continued.

Frank Utzel and Aug. Keissel, stealing lumber; discharged.

Joseph Warvine, shooting and killing Phillip Girard; continued.

M. Bandendistil, stealing $5; bond $300 to answer.

Con Oldham, shooting Geo. Ridge; bond $800 to answer.

Geo. Bainbridge and R. Edwards, burglary; bond $800 each to answer.

L. Liman, assault; continued.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

John J. Callaway qualified as administrator of Isham Talbott, deceased.

Esther Gilmore qualified as administratrix of Alex. Gilmore, deceased, and Peter Riley, J. W. Osborne, and James McBurnie were appointed appraisers of said estate.

Carrie Simm chose Catherine Simm as her guardian, who qualified accordingly, and the court appointed said Catherine as guardian of John, Lillie, and Edward Simm, and she gave bond as such.

Catherine Sauer qualified as guardian of Henry, John, Frederick, and Daniel Sauer.

Caroline Handwerker, widow, appeared and waived her right to qualify on the estate of Chas. A. Handwerker, her deceased husband, and his estate was committed to the hands of Thomas S. Robards, public administrator, and John Schaefer, Wm. J. Mount, and John Emerling were appointed appraisers.

Caroline Handwerker qualified as guardian of Peter J. Handwerker.

Inventory and appraisement of the estate of Paul Gerlin and Joseph Grauman filed and ordered to record.

List of sales of personal estate of August Forcht filed and ordered to record.

Response filed by C. H. Buschman, guardian of Reimler children, to exceptions.

Joseph Eversiage naturalized.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over for exceptions: Philip Vacaro, guardian of Nannie and Mollie Vacaro; Dorotha Miller, guardian of Emma Kalency, etc.; Xavier Schimpler, guardian of Louisa Rose, etc.; John H. Heywood, guardian of Bryce P. Smith; Philip Haag, guardian of Michael Kolb; A. F. Bottoff, guardian of Jennie Jackson, etc.

The court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

CITY POLITICS.

Representative from the Sixth District.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I see from the morning papers that Gen. Duke has resigned his seat as member of the House of Representatives from the Sixth district of this city.

The question now is, who shall be his successor. In my judgment, Mr. E. A. Liter would be most acceptable to a large portion of the Democratic voters of that district. Mr. Liter is a lifelong Democrat, a man of sound judgment, and a true gentleman in the broadest acceptation of the term. He is thoroughly identified with the commercial interests of Louisville, and is fully acquainted with the wants of the people. In a word, he is honest and capable, and in every way eminently suited to represent us in a creditable and profitable manner.

NINTH WARD.

Pinckney F. Green for the Legislature.

At the August election the voters of the Eighth and Ninth Wards must elect a successor for Gen. Basil W. Duke, resigned. The gentleman whose name heads this article is the man. He is a lawyer of attainments—a man of ability and judgment, and a citizen well-informed of the wants of the city and community. Our interests will be safely and energetically watched, and secured if intrusted to him. Let him be elected without opposition.

EIGHTH WARD.

☞ A Marysville (California) dispatch states that a farmer at Knight's Landing reaps this year a crop of seventy tons of wheat from 21 acres. This will be at least 110 bushels to the acre. It is added that very heavy crops have been raised upon this land for six or seven years successively.

CITY FEATURES.

Lion Garden.

If there is a garden-spot in our city where one can enjoy the comforts and luxuries of the country, it certainly must be the Lion Garden. Its beautiful groves and shady bowers, together with the refreshing and invigorating air which pervades that locality, are almost tantamount to a panacea, calculated to make the old feel young and festive, and inspire new life into all who are fortunate enough to visit this healthful place of resort. It is accessible to all, being but a few minutes' ride from any part of the city. It is a delightful place for families to while away an hour or two during the week days, there being plenty of room for exercise and recreation for the juveniles, who enjoy and appreciate the pure air and the beauties of nature. There need not be any fear of molestation, as peace and quietude reign supreme at this garden. We would advise all who have a few leisure moments to spare to visit this healthful and delightful place of resort.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Gov. David Meriwether has been appointed the manager of the Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the State of Kentucky. His acceptance of the position is a guarantee of the solvency and correct management of the Company, as no one acquainted with the Governor would believe that he would connect himself with any company the least doubtful in these or any other respects. His office is at 116 West Jefferson street.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers generally, and the ladies in particular, to an advertisement of W. S. Anderson & Co., successors to W. R. Cunningham, which appears in another column. This firm hold out strong inducements for ladies to visit them in large numbers for the next thirty days in order to secure a share of the bargains offered in every department of their popular store, 154 Market street.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Five Cents to One Dollar.

The Universal Exposition, 63 Fourth street. Nothing higher than one dollar. The trade supplied.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Enforcement of the Hog Ordinance.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 9, 1870.

The attention of all concerned is called to the ordinance approved July 2, 1870, which forbids any hog, shoat or pig going at large upon any of the streets, alleys or uninclosed lots or places in the city. Any such animal found going at large may be taken up by *any one* and driven or conveyed to the hog pounds, and such person is entitled to a reward of $2 for each animal. Owners of such animals can recover them by proving property and paying a fine of $5 for each animal within forty-eight hours. If not called for within that time, they will be sold at auction. Any one preventing or molesting any one from taking up such animals will be arrested and fined from $15 to $100. The hog pounds will be designated hereafter, and the police will be directed to strictly enforce the ordinance on and after Friday, July 15, 1870.

W. JENKINS,
Chief of Police.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

A Physician's Testimony.

SEARCY, ARK., June 30, 1870.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: If this will be of any benefit to you use it. I came to this place last January. In a few days after my arrival, I was called on by Mr. John Andrews, of this place, who had been suffering with sore eyes for four years. I examined him—found that the cause was scrofula. I commenced treating him with your Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, and am happy to say that, in five or six weeks, he came to me perfectly well. The next case was Mr. E. G. Davis, who has had scrofula for twelve or fifteen years. At times he would have to give up work in his shop, and to-day he is sound and well. The third case is a Mr. McMickle, who has been suffering with scrofula in his eyes for six years. I treated him with your Sarsaparilla, and to-day he can see to shoot a rifle. The fourth case is Mr. Buckles, who is improving rapidly, and many others, and not a case have I failed to cure; and, in conclusion. I will say your Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is a blessing to suffering humanity. Hoping that you may continue to keep it from being adulterated, that the afflicted may be thereby benefited,

Respectfully, yours,
J. M. S. WHITE, M. D.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 12.

The city jail has no occupants.

The police reported no arrests of any kind yesterday.

Colonel Thomas G. Morrison is engaged in taking the census of the Sixth ward.

Hon. M. C. Kerr will return to this city from Washington about the 20th instant.

Charles Beeler, a young man raised in New Albany, died of typhoid fever in this city yesterday.

Eighty-three hhds. of soda ash were on Reamer & Hurley's wharfboat yesterday for the Star Glass Works.

Horace Kent, formerly of this city, now of Nashville, is at present on a visit here, and is very sick with fever.

The curculio is destroying the peaches on the knobs, and the grapes are suffering from caterpillars in this city.

E. Q. Naghle, in last evening's Ledger, announces himself as an independent candidate for County Auditor.

Col. W. W. Tuley yesterday granted marriage licenses as follows: James Mazzelo to Louise West; Francis Monnin to Fannie O. B. Harding.

The immortal J. N. tried to stop at the DePauw House last evening, but a lack of funds being uncongenial to Captain Bently, J. N. passed on without stopping.

Diarrhea and cholera morbus are on the increase among children in this city. The health of adults continues good. Several children were buried yesterday.

William Adams, who was shot by Chief of Police D. B. Stair, while the latter was attempting to arrest him, yesterday filed a complaint against Starr for assault and battery. The case will be tried to-day before Justice A. W. Monroe.

Elder K. Shaw, the Christian revivalist, commenced a series of protracted meetings in the Christian Church on Saturday night. He will continue to preach from night to night should the interest taken in the meetings justify it.

It is stated that W. C. DePauw offers to any enterprising newspaper man the type, presses, and machinery of the defunct Commercial for ten per cent. interest on the mortgage. Here is a chance for some person desirous of entering the newspaper business.

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: The thermometer stood at 87 at two p. m. Wesley Waters went to the "rock" yesterday for 15 days. The first term of the United States District Court will convene January 1st, 1871. John Dorst left for the East yesterday. Quarterly meeting at Wesley Chapel next Saturday and Sunday. The Louisville House of Refuge Band will give a grand concert at the Opera House to-morrow (Wednesday) night. Biddy Barrigar, a lunatic, was found wand'ring on the "Jeff. road" on Sunday; she narrowly escaped being killed. The poor old woman will be sent to the county asylum for protection and care.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met in regular session last evening. Present, Mayor Hart and all the Councilmen.

Amanda Washington, Casper Flock, James C. Bentley, John A. Gassman, A. Merz, John McIntyre, Jacob Jung, E. Renwick, applied for liquor license. Referred.

Sundry petitioners called the attention of the Council to the dangerous condition of a Republican pole at Lower Eighth and High streets. Referred.

Several petitioners stated that the laying of the St. Louis Air Line Railway has caused the water to accumulate on Lower Fifth street. Referred.

The Street Commissioner called the attention of Council to the necessity of purchasing a stock of rock at the present time.

Mr. McKinney also spoke of the washing away of the turnpike at Mr. Brown's store. Referred.

The condition of the pump at Fifteenth and Poplar streets was asked to be remedied. Referred.

Mr. Mathews asked that the pump contractor's attention be called to the pump at Upper Seventh and Oak streets.

The Mayor said the Council had no need to take action in the matter; if an order was left at the Clerk's office it would be attended to.

The city gas bill for June, $275, was ordered to be paid.

The petition asking the repair of Water street between Fourth and Fifth was referred.

The Committee on Equalization submitted its report, recommending that all bank stock assessed by the Assessor be stricken from the Assessor's books, and recommending various changes in assessments, raising some and decreasing others.

Mr. Townsend said he would vote against the adoption of the report, because it was his understanding of the law that the Council has no right to alter the valuation of real estate.

Mr. Winstandley read section 59 of the city charter. This, he considered, was explicit and plain that the Council has a perfect and legal right to alter the value of real estate in equalizing assessment.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The changes made by the Board of Equalization, and adopted by the Council, reduced the basis of taxation from $7,807,839 to $7,600,859.

Mr. Windstandley presented an ordinance providing for the levy for 1870, as follows: Sixty cents on each $100; real estate, personal, banking stock and other stock, 50 cents; poll tax, sinking fund, 55 cents; interest fund, 15 cents; 30 cents for the payment of Air-line bonds; 5 cents for paying interest on the Air-line bonds. Total, $1 65 on each $100.

The flour inspecting ordinance was taken from the table.

Mr. Winstandley was very vehement against it. It looked to him like an ordinance framed for the purpose of creating a fat office. He referred to that clause giving five cents on each barrel of flour to the inspector, and requiring him to insert his auger three times into each barrel, thus taking out a pound and a half from each barrel and adding five cents in the price, all this to be paid by the consumer. He felt that the laws of trade would regulate the matter.

Mr. Davis spoke in favor of the passage of the ordinance, on the ground that the merchants petitioned for it. It was a protection to the buyer in purchasing from country wagons.

Mr. Mathews had originally been in favor of it, but persons who had signed the petition had since told him they did not want it passed. About five hundred barrels were consumed daily in New Albany. Under the ordinance a tax of about seven thousand dollars annually would be put upon the people.

A motion of Mr. Mathews to refer it to Messrs. Winstandley, Vernia and Horn prevailed.

The committee on laying down flagging crossings on Vincennes street, between Spring and Beler, recommended that the flagging be laid down.

Messrs. Windstandley and Stoy made earnest speeches against the report of the committee, while Messrs. Johnson and Davis spoke in favor of it. Pending action on this, our report necessarily closed.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 12.

Pearl street remains in statu quo.

The wharf improvement is progressing slowly.

Council convenes in regular session this evening.

N. P. Plumadore was confined to his room sick yesterday.

Blackberries are plentiful, but keep up to forty cents a gallon.

J. K. Plumadore is building a large addition to his wagon-shop.

Since the building of the O. and M. depot buildings on Broadway two saloons and a barber-shop have sprung up in that vicinity.

The friends of H. A. Whittic will be glad to learn that he is now almost well enough to resume business, after a protracted illness.

What has become of the proposition to improve Chestnut street, between Mulberry and Pearl streets? The people in that vicinity are remarkably patient.

James W. Sweeny, formerly shipping-clerk with Hall, Moore, & Burkhardt, has accepted a clerkship in the office of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad in this city.

The plastering of the new high school building, on Chestnut street, has been completed by Messrs. Howard & Austin, the contractors. The trustees hope to have the building in readiness by September first.

W. H. H. Isgrigg, foreman in the wood-shop in the Southern Prison, yesterday received the sad intelligence that his mother was in a dying condition in Louisville, at the residence of some relatives in that city, whom she went to visit last week.

T. D. Lovett, chief engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, will arrive here to-day, for the purpose of entering upon a survey of the proposed tubular bridge between Jeffersonville and Louisville, and to make an estimate of the cost of the same.

James Donnelly was before Judge Mathews yesterday for drawing a loaded gun on James Bowman, and threatening to shoot him. He paid $9 20 for his belligerent manifestations. Judge Mathews also disposed of another disorderly offense to the tune of $11 40. A third case was continued until this morning.

The prison contractors have quit giving the convicts extra work. This has heretofore been a means of giving the prisoners spending money, and in some cases materially aiding in the support of their families. We presume a surplus stock is the cause of this change. The contractors will most likely resume this custom if business demands it.

Gabriel Poindexter, the Deputy Marshal, commenced yesterday to take the census of the Fifth ward. We state by his request that a recent circular from the United States Marshal forbids him from giving to anybody the result of the enumeration. Consequently many persons desirous of knowing the population of Jeffersonville will have to wait until its official promulgation.

In and about Jeffersonville there is residing a family of seven brothers and five sisters, the youngest of whom is over fifty years of age. All of them are in good health, some are wealthy, and every single one of them is well-to-do in the affairs of this world. It is said that not one of them has ever been known to utter an oath; some smoke; but few drink whisky, and not a single member drinks to drunkenness. They are called the Prathers.

On Mulberry street, between Chestnut and Maple, there are three locust trees striking an incline of about forty-five degrees over the pavement. They are in an awkward position for pedestrians, and exceedingly dangerous of nights. In other parts of the city there are shade trees occupying similar positions. They should be all removed, unless the City Fathers think they ought to stand in exemplification of the proverb, "Train up a child in the way he should go."

At the Council meeting this evening, Mayor Sparks will call the attention of the Council to the importance of the city purchasing the river front from Mulberry street to Front street. The Mayor has been at work in the matter for some time past, and has succeeded in procuring from the owners of the property offers so favorable that it will repay the city handsomely to accept them. Our citizens will at once perceive that this project is one of great importance to our commercial welfare.

The frogs are having a high old time on Chestnut street, between Watts and Canal streets, chaunting the requiem to a street commissioner, supposed to have died about the time he first aspired to be sheriff. There was some hope of a resurrection after the Democratic nomination, but the frogs continue their nocturnal croakings, while the mud gets nastier, the green scum grows thicker, and while Crooker, Field, Perkins, Whitesides, Stratton, Hawley and Winesburg continue to hold their noses and strain their eyes in their vain endeavors to get a glimpse of the hog-brigade. Wake up, Rip!

J. Lam. Ingram yesterday morning made a very narrow escape of his life. He was crossing Spring street, at Newmarket, to the west side of Spring, just as the New Albany train was turning the corner at the cooper's, coming eastward. Just as Mr. Ingram had arrived near the northwest corner his foot slipped through an opening in the boards covering the gutter just large enough to let it through; but in trying to draw it out he found his foot fastened between the boards. The position for the time being was most perilous, and created intense excitement among the people who happened to be in the vicinity at the time. Officer Richard Shadburn ran immediately to the rescue, being in imminent danger of being run over himself, to extricate Mr. Ingram. The engine was stopped within a few feet of Mr. Ingram. Had the locomotive been drawing a heavy freight train Mr. Ingram would certainly have been killed, as it would not have been possible to stop the train before it would have passed over his body and torn him to pieces.

The Bullitt County Tragedy.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MT. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1870.

In an issue of the Commercial, I believe of the 4th, appeared a highly wrought and beautifully colored romance with this startling caption: "The tragedy in Bullitt, a mysterious old man and his defense of a widow's home," &c., &c. Near Mount Washington, it was stated, resided a widow and her daughter, who had come into possession of a large sum of money, which had attracted midnight robbers. Timely aid was rendered by a strange guest, who was reluctantly granted shelter the evening previous and who was naturally suspected of being an accomplice. This valiant stranger is said to have "laid low" three or more of the assailants, saved the "widow's mite," and departed with an impenetrable shroud of mystery about him. The writer with enviable descriptive powers has most pathetically portrayed this touching scene. The reader, after having his feelings wrought up to a pitch of painful anxiety, experiences a joyful relief as our hero with that *many-barreled* rifle quickly silences all the besiegers.

We have critically examined this narrative, and can find but one plausible ground for objection, and that is the lack of even a groundwork of truth for its foundation. Diligent inquiries of every one in our vicinity guarantee us in saying that in warp and woof it is as utterly false as the "baseless fabric of a dream."

W. P.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS—July 11.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Palestine, Hend.
Sandy, Troy.	Lawrence, Nash.
Tom Reese and barge, St. Louis.	Pat Cleburne, Cin.
	Champion, St. Louis.
Silver Spray, Cin.	Morning Star, Hend.
Mollie Gratz, Nash.	

DEPARTURES—July 11.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Palestine, Hend.	Sandy, Troy.
Lawrence, Cin.	Tom Reese and barge, Pitts.
Silver Spray, N. O.	
Champion, Cin.	

The river continues to rise slowly, with 5 feet 6 inches in the canal, and 3 feet 6 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. We will probably have three inches more water before the river commences to decline. A refreshing rain fell Sunday night, and the atmosphere was delightfully pleasant up to noon yesterday, after which the clouds passed away and it became very hot, the mercury reaching 96 in the shade. Business yesterday was rather brisk for Monday.

The Sam Parker and barges are due to-day from Cincinnati, on their way to New Orleans.

The Morning Star is the Henderson packet today, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. sharp.

The Lawrence, from Nashville, passed up to Cincinnati yesterday with a barge of iron ore in tow.

The Emma Floyd, from Nashville, was momentarily looked for late last evening. She is en route for Cincinnati.

Captain Sedam's mammoth St. Louis and New Orleans packet Duke will be ready to launch in about two weeks.

The Collier and barges, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, will be down to-day, and take on here 1,500 bbls of cement.

The Champion, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, arrived yesterday, and discharged a lot of freight here, and then took her departure.

The Mollie Gratz arrived from Nashville, and will leave on her return trip for the same port to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

The new boat Pat. Cleburne arrived early yesterday morning, and will descend the falls this morning in charge of Capt. Pink Varole.

The Nat Williams, Captain Wm. Graham, has undergone all necessary repairs, and will leave for Madison promptly at 1 p. m. this day.

The Ben Franklin and the United States are the Cincinnati Mail Line packets to-day, the former leaving at 10 a. m., and the latter at 4 p. m.

The Falls City is due to-day, with a big trip of tobacco. She will leave on her return trip for Green river to-morrow evening, at 5 o'clock.

The steamer Glasgow has been chartered by the Norma Club for a moon light excursion. She goes to Madison, leaving the city wharf to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The celebrated and much-talked-of J. M. White was 233 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 9 feet hold. She had 38-inch cylinders and 10-foot stroke, and was built at Pittsburg.

Capt. C. W. Stinde, who built the good steamer Texas at this port last fall, arrived from New Orleans yesterday, accompanied by his family. They will remain in the city but a day or two, after which they go East.

The Silver Moon arrived from Cincinnati yesterday morning, drawing four feet, with the barge Monarch in tow, drawing three and a half feet. She added considerable freight here, and passed down through the canal well laden.

Capt. John W. Tobin is in the city. We are not advised as to his mission here; but as he has built so many fine and fleet steamers at this port, we trust that he comes to contract for another that will eclipse any that he has formerly built.

The reports that the Natchez had been considerably torn to pieces by the recent race are untrue. She is in as good trim as when she left New Orleans. Not a bulkhead was taken down, nor a timber removed from its accustomed place.

The Abeona, of the St. Louis express line, is the first boat for St. Louis, leaving the city wharf to-morrow at 12 m., positively. Montcalm & Co., her agents, are prepared to give through receipts to New Orleans and all points on the Mississippi at the customary rates.

It is said Captain Leathers is still as confident that the Natchez is a faster boat than the Lee as if no race had ever been run; but it is a very unfortunate circumstance for his friends, who bet their thousands on it, that he did not take more pains to prove it on the recent trial.

Capt. Sterrill's new boat Diana will be down from Cincinnati next Friday, and will leave this port Tuesday, the 19th inst., direct for Galveston and Houston, Texas. For one having freight for those points now have an opportunity of sending it direct through without reshipping. Sterley, Woolfolk & Co. are her agents.

The Arkansas is almost dead low and is falling, with less than twenty-four inches to Little Rock. Above to Fort Smith eighteen or twenty inches is all that can be found. White river is falling, with shoal water on the bars to Augusta and Jacksonport. There is eight feet with the stick between Cairo and St. Louis. The Natchez rubbed several times coming out, drawing but seven feet.

Mr. T. S. Kunkle, a painter in New Albany, on Lower Second street, is gilding a fine pair of horns to be presented to the steamer R. E. Lee, with an inscription on them giving a history of the horns, which is: That they were originally awarded to the J. M. White for her fast trip from New Orleans to Cairo, and subsequently to the A. L. Shotwell, and now the Lee, having beat all her predecessors, inherits the horns.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday says: "Capt. Wes. Conner, pilot of the Robert E. Lee, paid us a visit yesterday. He authorizes us to state that there is no truth in the rumor that the Lee racked her cabin and hull on her recent trip. He says the boat never run smoother and easier during any previous voyage, and had not the people along the shore cheered as they passed, no one would have thought her on a race. Taking the stage of water into consideration, Capt. Conner thinks the run of the Lee most remarkable. With a favorable stage of water, he is of the opinion that she could come to Cairo in two days and twenty hours—five hours quicker than her late run."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Clear and pleasant. Monongahela 4 feet 3 inches and falling slowly. No arrivals or departures except the packets.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The river has risen two inches in the last twenty-four hours, with 13 feet water in the channel. Arrived—Clara Scott, from Evansville; Granite State, from Pittsburg. Departed—Granite State, for Pittsburg.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 11.—An immense rain fall last night. To-day is partly cloudy and hot, with a storm brewing. The river is swelling very slightly. Mercury touched 88. Port List—Wild Duck and barges, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2:30 a. m.; City of Evansville, from Cairo; Fayette, Henderson and return; Tarascon, to Louisville; Bermuda, from Cincinnati; Pine Bluff, to Grand View; Falls City, Bowling Green to Louisville, 2 p. m.; Quickstep, to Cairo; Sam. Orr, from Eastport. The Wild Duck and barges were loaded to the full depth of the water. The Kate Robinson had a fair trip. The City of Evansville had 120 hhds tobacco and much miscellaneous freight. The Tarascon took out a good trip. The Falls City had 180 hhds tobacco on herself and barges. The packets went out well loaded. The Sam. Orr had a good trip, including 5 bags peanuts and 62 bales rags for Louisville and 37½ tons pig iron for Jeffersonville. The Petrel No. 2 passed down, and the Little Condor, with loaded barges, passed up to-day.

CAIRO, July 11.—Port List—Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis at 1 a. m.; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans to St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville packet at 7 a. m.; R. J. Lockwood, St. Louis to Red river at 8 a. m.; Robert Burns, Memphis to Cincinnati at 8 a. m.; Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis at 1 p. m.; Victor No. 4, Cairo to Columbus at 3 p. m.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans at 4 p. m.; Continental, St. Louis to New Orleans; Dick Fulton No. 8, New Orleans to Louisville at 5 p. m. River fell two inches. Heavy rain last night and this forenoon; cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Arrived—Colorado, from Vicksburg; Lewis, from Kansas City; Grand Tower, from Memphis; Keokuk, Sheridan, and Minneapolis, from Lower Rapids. Departed—Belle St. Louis, for Memphis; Muscatine, for St. Paul; Postboy, for Kansas City. River risen two inches. Weather clear and very warm again.

NASHVILLE, July 11, 10 P. M.—River stationary, with 4½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Rain this morning; dry and sultry this evening. Arrived—Alpha, Evansville; Tobe Hurt, Cairo. Departed—Alpha, Cairo.

MEMPHIS, July 11, 10 P. M.—Weather clear and warm. River declining slowly. Up—Belle Memphis. Down—City of Cairo.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton nominal, with sales of 700 bales a 19¾c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 16,836 bbls; the market is active and 10@15c higher on shipping grades, with sales of 18,800 bbls, part for forward delivery, at $4 85@5 25 for superfine Western and State; $5 25@5 70 for extra Western and State; $5 65@5 90 for good to choice do; $5 70@6 00 for white wheat Western extra; $5 85@6 75 for extra Ohio; $6 75@8 00 for extra St. Louis; included in the sales are 7,250 bbls of shipping extras, chiefly State, for July and August, part at $5 75. Rye flour is firmer, with sales of 500 bbls at $4 10@5 25. Cornmeal in moderate demand, with sales of 300 bbls at $5 35 for Western. Receipts of wheat 197,013 bush; the market is 2@3c higher, but quiet, with sales of 118,000 bush at $1 18@1 20, chiefly at $1 19@1 22 for No 2 Chicago; $1 23@1 31 for No 1 Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 30 for good; $1 35@1 36 for No 1 spring; $1 05@1 10 for No 3 spring; $1 01 03 for rejected spring; $1 45@1 48 for winter red and amber Western, chiefly at $1 45@1 47; $1 50@1 57 for red and amber State; $1 47 for amber Southern; $1 50@1 55 for white Western; $1 75 for white State; the market closed flat. Barley dull, with sales of 8,500 bush of interior Western at 6c. Rye is nominal. Receipts of corn 71,358 bush; the market is quiet, closing heavy; sales of 60,000 bush at 96@98c for new Western mixed, closing at $1 03 for prime; $1 06@1 12 for Western yellow; $1 18@1 20 for white. Receipts of oats 16,325 bush; there is a moderate demand and the market is steady, with sales of 32,000 bush at 65@66½c for Western, and 70@73c for Ohio and State. Whisky firmer, with sales of 350 bbls at $1 01, chiefly at $1. Spirits turpentine is lower at 37½@38c. Hay is quiet and steady. Hops are firm. Coffee is quiet and steady. Sugar is active and firm, with sales of 310 hhds at 9⅛@9⅝c for Cuba, and 9⅝@10½c for Porto Rico; also sales of 600 boxes of Havana at 9⅝@10⅛c. Molasses dull. Rice strong at 8½@9½c for Carolina. Petroleum, the market is quiet at 14¾@15c for crude, and 27½@28c for refined. Provisions, pork is dull and heavy, with sales of 350 bbls at $30 25@29 75 for extra mess; $28 for prime mess; also sales of 1,250 bbls of mess, seller July, August, and first half of September, at $29 42@29 50, and seller at the option the 15th of April. [illegible] Beef hams are steady at $28@35. Tierce beef nominal at $23@25 for prime mess, and $24@27 for India mess. Middles are dull. Lard is a shade firmer but quiet at 16⅛@16½c for prime steam and 14@16c for kettle rendered; also sales of 750 tierces, seller July and September at 16¼c. Butter, prime is steady, but other kinds are dull; Western 15@25c. Cheese is irregular at 7@14½c. Freights to Liverpool are quiet: wheat 5d per steamer and 5½d per sail.

Latest—Flour, the market closed strong; shipping brands are wanted. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 27@1 28 for good No 2 Milwaukee spring; $1 45@1 47 for amber winter. Corn is heavy at $1 03@1 05 for new mixed. Oats are quiet at 68@69c for Western, and 70@73c for Ohio. Pork and lard are unchanged. Bacon nominal. Eggs are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—Trade is dull and the market is lacking in buoyancy. We note a reduction in Pepperell 10-4 brown sheetings to 42½c, 9-4 do to 37½c; 8-4 do to 32½c.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Eastern exchange is unchanged. Flour is firm but dull and unchanged. Wheat is active and excited; No 2 ranged at $1 09@1 09¾ cash and $1 09@1 12½ for seller last half of July; $1 14@1 11 for seller August, closing tame at $1 08½@1 09 cash, and $1 10@1 10½ for seller last half month; this afternoon the market was firmer at $1 10 cash, and $1 11½ for seller last half of July. Corn, the market opened brisk at 81¾@82c for No 2, but subsequently closed quiet at 80c; this afternoon the market was steady at 81c for seller last half July, and 83c for August. Oats are unchanged; No 2 closing steady at 47@47½c for regular, and 49½c for fresh receipts. Rye is steady, closing at 78c for No 2. Barley is dull and nominal. High wines are quiet at 95c for iron-bound. Provisions are firmer; mess pork $28 50@29. Lard 16½@16¾c. Hogs are active at $8 25@8 75. Cattle are active for the upper grades and 25@37½c lower for common and medium grades; $7@8 for good to choice shipping steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,516 bbls of flour, 40,150 bush wheat, 120,159 bush corn, 47,538 bush oats, 1,079 bush rye, 1,640 bush barley, 3,773 head hogs. Shipments: 3,868 bbls of flour, 63,411 bush wheat, 119,381 bush corn, 24,361 bush oats, 205 bush rye, 100 bush barley, 5,056 head hogs. Freights are dull and almost nominal.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Tobacco, the market is active at full prices. Cotton nominal at 18¼c; hemp dull at $140@175 for undressed, and $170@220 for dressed; machine rope 8@9¼c; hemp bagging 30c. Flour is quiet; fall superfine $4 25@4 50; extra $4 75@4 87; double extra $5 25, and triple extra $5 75@6 75. Wheat, the market for spring is lower; No 2 higher; winter is irregular, but generally higher; No 1 new $1 15@1 25; No 1 do $1 25@1 27; choice $1 35@1 40. Corn is firmer; mixed 79@80c; yellow 81c; white 87@88c. Oats are easy; No 1 at $1 50@51½c. Rye is quiet at 85@88c. Barley is dull at 60c. Whisky is quiet at $1. Groceries are dull and unchanged. Provisions are firm; mess pork $30. Bacon dry-salt clear rib sides 15¼c; shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17¼c, and clear sides 18c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 24c. Lard is quiet at 16½@17c. Hogs, the demand is equal to the supply; sales at $8 50@9 for fair to good; $9 25@9 45 for prime to choice; 7¼c for extra. Hogs are active at $8@9c. Receipts of flour 2,800 bbls, wheat 28,800 bush, corn 24,400 bush, oats 10,500 bush, hogs 100 head.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour firm and in good demand; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat is unsettled; but little here, and it is held at $1 25@1 30; there is no new offering. Corn is firmer, and there is not much offering; 86@90c are the current rates asked. Oats are higher and in good demand at 55@58c. Rye and barley unchanged. Cotton is nominal; middling offered at 18¼c. Mess pork and lard are unchanged, and held firmly. There is a good demand for bulk meats and prices are tending upwards; sales of shoulders at 12c loose; they are now held at 13½c, and sales of sides at 15c loose. Bacon is in good demand and prices are higher; shoulders 13¾c and sides 16½@17¼c, with sales of 118 hhds sugar-cured hams at 21½c. Butter is unchanged and steady at 20@25c. Eggs are firmer at 15c. The market for oils is unchanged; linseed is dull at $1; lard oil is dull at $1 12@1 15. Gold 113 buying and 114 selling. Exchange is dull at 1-10 discount buying. The markets are generally buoyant under the news from England.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Cotton nominal; middling 18¾c; sales 400 bales; receipts 875 bales; exports 3,623 bales; stock on hand 50,465 bales. Flour lower; superfine $5 25; double extra $5 50; triple extra $5 75. Corn, mixed $1 06@1 08; white $1 08@1 10. Oats are higher at 68@65c. Bran $1 05. Hay $22. Mess pork is firm at $31@31 50. Hams 24c. Lard quiet, refined 16¾@17¼c, and keg 18½c. Sugar is scarce; prime 10¾c. Molasses, fermenting 35@50c. Whisky dull at 98c@$1 07½. Coffee dull. Sterling 21¾.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Flour dull; spring wheat extra family $6 75@6 75. Wheat is quiet; red Western $1 35@1 40. Rye $1 for Western. Corn is in improved demand and has advanced; yellow $1 08 for Western; mixed $1 02@1 06. Oats are steady; Ohio 65c. Provisions, there is a small business doing at unchanged prices. Petroleum steady; crude 18¾c; refined is unsettled. Whisky is dull; Western iron-bound 97c.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Flour firmer. Wheat, new is in improved demand; red $1 35@1 65; old Western $1 28@1 30. Corn is nominal; white $1 30; yellow $1 05@1 10. Oats are quiet at 60@63c for Western. Mess pork is quiet at $31. Bacon is advancing; rib sides 17¼c; clear rib sides 17¼c; shoulders 14¼c; hams 23@24c. Lard quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky firmer at $1.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Crude petroleum market dull, with sales of 1,000 bbls on the spot at 11¼c; spot, 40 to 60 gravity, 13¾c; July 11⅝c; August 11¾@12c; September 12c; October or November 12¼c. Refined is weak; sale 1,000 bbls July at 27½c; July 27¾c; August 27½c; September 27¾c; October or November 28c.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Cotton quiet; receipts 181 bales; exports 795 bales. Flour $6@6 50. Corn, white $1 10 in store; yellow $1 04. Oats 55@60c. Hay $20@21. Bran $30. Lard 18¾@19c. Mess pork $31. Bacon shoulders 14¼@15c; sides 18@18¼c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Beeves, total number 7,940 head; on sale to-day, 108 cars at Wehawken, 101 cars at One Hundredth street and 67 cars at Communipaw, making 4,900 head. All good cattle are selling at nearly the same rates as last week, but ordinary and medium go slow at ¼@¾c decline to-night, and some of the Texans hold over. There are too many thin cattle; 750 Texans for the week; they are of fair quality for breed, and none are selling below 11c, with some good Texans at 14c. The best Kentucky and Illinois sell at 16¾c, with thin skinny at 17c; a drove of 100 Texans, 5¾ cwt, sold at 13@13c; 90 of 6½ cwt at 13½@14c; 235 fine Ohio, 7½ cwt, at 15¼@16c; 100 Illinois, 8¼ cwt, at 15@16c; 90 Kentucky, 8 cwt, at 16@16½c. The market averaged 16c and closed tame. The Erie road is running for $1 per car from Buffalo, and brings the largest number of cattle. Sheep number 26,700 head for the week, and 4,700 for to-day; 10 cars at Wehawken, 11 cars at Forty-eighth street and 9 cars at Communipaw. Sales were rather slow and thin stock weakening in price; some coarse bucks selling at 4¼c; a car of 78 lbs Ohio sold at 5c; a car of 85 lbs, in small lots, at 6¾c; a few fat Michigan 81 lbs at 6¾c, with small lots of extra selected Ohio 100 lbs at 8c. Lambs vary from mean 38 lbs Pennsylvania at 6½c to a car of 52 lbs Canada at 9c; 80 State 56 lbs at 11c, and best selected Jerseys at 13c. Hogs count 15,250 head for the week; the large supply of 6,700 head to-day swelling the receipts; most of to-morrow's hogs were rushed in to-day; they are worth 11@11¼c; a car of 200 lbs Ohio sold at 9¾c alive.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Cattle are moderately active this week, with sales of 1,400 head at 9¼@10c for extra; 7½@8c for fair to good; 5@7c for common. Sheep are in fair demand, with sales of 9,000 head at 5@6½c. Hogs are in demand at an advance, with sales of 2,500 head at $12 50@13, the latter for prime corn-fed.

East Liberty Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., July 11.—Hogs run moderate, with a good demand; selling for best heavy at $9 50@9 75; medium $9 25; light $8 75@9. Cattle run fair; very common to good sell at 3@4¼c.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COBB, STRIBLING & CO.,
Madison Foundry and Machine Works,
Madison, Ind.,

MANUFACTURERS of steamboat and stationary engines, with oscillating slide poppet or patent balance valves; also, highly improved circular sawmills, with simultaneous and independent head blocks; also, every description of mill machinery, viz: shafting, pulleys, &c. P. J. Billings, late of Louisville, Ky., has charge of the above works, and will give especial attention to the building of steamboat machinery.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—Second-hand buggies and rockaways; also new rockaways, buggies, &c. For sale low at W. F. SPYBEY'S Carriage Factory, Jefferson st., bet. Sixth and Seventh. jy12 d4

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A neat new brick cottage, situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts., containing 3 rooms, kitchen, and servants'-room, with good cellar, cistern, &c. Lot 30 feet by 121 to Congress street, nicely set in shrubbery, fine fruit trees, and grapes. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—Situated on West street, between Grayson and Walnut sts., very desirable for a small family. GARDNER, TYLER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 73½ Fifth st. jy10 eod3

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Situated on the corner of Front street and Commercial square, Jeffersonville, Ind. The house is a 3-story modern gothic, containing 9 rooms, and in perfect order throughout. The grounds occupy a square of 120 feet front enclosed to a depth of 300 feet to the river bank, with terrace handsomely ornamented with evergreens, flowers, &c. The whole commanding the most beautiful and varied scenery, having a splendid view of the river and the central portion of Louisville, and the great bridge spanning the falls of the Ohio in the immediate vicinity. This location is unsurpassed for health and combines all the advantages of both city and country. Will sell the above property on easy terms, or will exchange for improved property in Louisville. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, Real Estate Auctioneers, &c. jy9 dtf

FOR SALE—GROCERY—The undersigned, wishing to change his business, therefore offers his grocery store, situated on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, for sale on very suitable conditions. The house in which the business is carried on is a three-story building, the store 80 feet long, and can be used as well for wholesale as retail business house of any kind. For further information apply at the place. JOHN OTTO MUENCH, No. 138 Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 6 rooms; lot 25x200 feet. Also a lot [illegible] feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 66 2-3x180 8-12 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also a lot with a front of 60 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. ju8 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Temple
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
July 14, 15, and 16.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
The Original and World-famous
BRYANT MINSTRELS,
From BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, New York, under the immediate direction of the eminent comedian MR. DAN BRYANT, who will positively appear, assisted by 27 First-class Artists. The performances will comprise choice selections from the Bryant's extensive repertoire of SELECT MINSTRELSY! The great original SHOO FLY, as vitalized and made a public necessity by Dan Bryant and Dave Reed, and performed by them over 300 nights in New York.
Thursday—Burlesque Opera Lucretia Borgia.
Friday—Burlesque Opera Il Trovatore.
Saturday—Dan Bryant's greatest New York success.
With beautiful costumes, appointments, &c.
For full particulars see programmes and other announcements.
Admission 75 cts. Gallery 50 cts. Reserved seats can be had at Will. S. Hays & Co's and D. P. Faulds' music stores without extra charge.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8¼ o'clock.
jy11 JNO. P. SMITH, Business Agent.

Weisiger Hall.
MR. HENRY FARMER
Has the pleasure to announce that he will give a
GRAND
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
On Wednesday Evening, July 13, 1870,
For which occasion he has secured the services of the world-renowned
SIGNORITA JOSEPHINA FILOMINA,
The Greatest Female Violinist living;
SIGNOR JUAN E. SALCEDO,
The unrivaled Cornet-a-Piston player.
Mr. LEO WHEAT .... Musical Director.
Tickets $1—good for reserved seats—at box office and at Faulds' music store. Gallery 50c. jy10

Grand Democratic Convention
PIC-NIC!
At Woodland Garden, Wednesday, July 13, 1870, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing during the night.
Tickets 50 cents, dancing included. jy10 d4*

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Traveling Bags, Hosiery, Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, July 12, at 10 o'clk.
jy12 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY WHARTON & CO.
89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.
Regular Sale—25 Circle and High Post Bedsteads, 50 Cotton-top and Shuck Mattresses, 20 Feather Beds, Carpets, Cook Stoves, and a General Variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture,
THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Steamer Peytona and Barges
AT AUCTION.
WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 13th inst., the steam towboat Peytona and her three model barges. Terms of Sale—One-half cash; the remainder in two equal notes at 4 and 8 months respectively, with approved security. Boat and barges now in good running order. Sold to close an estate and partnership.
H. VERHOEFF, Jr.,
Surviving partner G. D. Taylor.
The tug W. J. May will leave the foot of Third st. at 2 o'clock to carry buyers to the sale, which will take place on board the steamer Peytona, now lying at the towhead, at 3 o'clock on the 13th inst.
jy12 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
THURSDAY, July 14, at 10 A. M., of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, cassimere and linen clothing, umbrellas, &c.
Terms cash.
jy12 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
650 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 13, at 10 o'clock.
jy12 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HANSBROUGH & PRIEST.
Choice Suburban Lots,
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, at 5 o'clk, we will sell on the premises in lots to suit purchasers, On the Shelbyville pike, 102x200 to an alley; On Pope street, 100x165.
This property is west of and immediately adjoining the Blind Asylum grounds. It lies high and commands a fine view of the Ohio river, the great bridge, and the surrounding country.
Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years with interest and lien.
jy10 d3 HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 540 Preston, bet. Caldwell & Kentucky sts.,
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY MORNING, July 12, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire contents of a well furnished house, consisting in part of 1 Piano (7 octave), 1 fine Velvet Carpet, 1 fine Parlor Set, Marble Sideboard, Marble Bureaus, Marble Washstand, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, 2 and 3 ply Carpets, Spring and other Mattresses, Dining-room and Kitchen Ware, Cook Stoves, &c.
N. B.—The above goods are first-class, and will positively be sold. Piano sold at 12 o'clock.
Terms cash. jy10

Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
TUESDAY, July 12, at 10 A. M., will be sold an assorted lot of Boots and Shoes, embracing many desirable goods in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Philadelphia-made Shoes; also Men's, Boys' and Youth's eastern-made Boots, Bals, Brogans, &c.
Terms cash.
jy10 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.
Vacant Lot
AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, at 4 o'clock, I will sell a vacant lot on Market street, bet. ween Nineteenth and Twentieth. The lot is 20 feet front by 120 deep. Terms, one-half cash, balance in one year.
jy10 d3 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
H. Verhoef, Jr.,
against
Martha Verhoef, &c.
In Chancery, No. 23,808.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870,
about the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, the following described property, in the city of Louisville, known as the Douglas-Mills property, described as follows:
Beginning on the south side of Main street, 325 feet west of Preston street; thence west with the south side of Main street 35 feet; thence south 182 feet 6 inches to a 20-foot alley; thence east with said alley 35 feet; thence north at right angles 182½ feet to the beginning, together with the improvements on the same, the mill machinery, fixtures, office furniture, trucks, shovels, safe, scales, &c.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WATHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD,
Deputies.
jy12 dtd

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
87 & 89 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.
fe28 d6m

RUSSELL'S
COMBINED
REAPERS AND MOWERS.
Reaper and Mower, Dropper $185
Reaper and Mower, Hand Rake and Dropper 195
Mower alone 140
Junior Combined, Dropper 170
Junior Mower alone 130
At the grand trial near Louisville, last year, the RUSSELL was the only machine that took up the damp and leaning grain to the entire satisfaction of the Judges. Reports of the trial can be had at our store.
RUSSELL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-FAN THREE-HITCH SEPARATORS.
For sale by JOHN DUFFY & CO.,
fe11 dlm 121 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

No More Wet Nurses
Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.
THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from imperfect digestion, poor blood and chlorosis. For sale by W. SPRINGER BROS., 165 Market street, and CHAS. TAFEL, 145 East Market st. mh29 dlm*

W. L. CLAY & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.
mh15 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—$40 a day—Double-mounted maps for H. Lloyd's patent double steel-plate map of America and Europe, for 1870, showing from ocean to ocean; colored, mounted, varnished. Sixty inches large, with the United States county map on reverse side on a larger scale, with 1,000,000 names. Price only $1. Sheets mailed for 30 cents. 100 copies a day sold by agents. Lloyd made all the maps used by Gens. Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Sheridan, &c., during the war. Circulars sent. H. LLOYD, Box 4549, New York. jy12 d&w1

WANTED—BOARDERS—One large, well ventilated front room, with small hall room attached if desired, to a gentleman and wife, at $15 per week. One very large unfurnished room at $10; also one room something smaller and furnished at $11 per week. Neighborhood perfectly delightful. Address M., Louisville Postoffice.

WANTED—4 hostlers, 6 drivers, 3 cabinet-makers, 2 carpenters, 4 stone-masons, 3 gardeners, 300 railroad hands, 200 farm hands, 4 men with wives, agents, 5 partners with $200 to $10,000; also, situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, &c. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—With board in a select private family, by two young gentlemen from the South. First-class reference. Address B. C. S., at this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—In a retail drug store, to learn the business, by a young man. Address EARNEST, Courier-Journal office. jy12 d3*

WANTED—50 MEN—At $1 75 per day. Call at 9 A. M. at Phoenix Hotel, corner Main and Ninth streets. W. H. WALKER.

WANTED—A SALESMAN—Apply to J. D. SUMMERS, Mozart Hall.

WANTED—TEACHER—A competent teacher to take charge of and act as principal of the Mayfield Academy, situated twenty-five miles from Paducah, Ky., on the Paducah and Gulf Railroad. For particulars apply to LUCIAN ANDERSON, Chairman Board Trustees, Mayfield, Ky. jy9 d4

WANTED—HOUSE—Want to purchase a small house or cottage convenient to street cars. Those having such to sell will please address M. W. H., this office, stating location and terms. jy9 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—By a teacher of piano, guitar, thorough base, composition, vocal training, organ, &c. Eight years' experience. References given. Address ESPERE JEMAIS, care of No. 290 Main st., New Albany, Ind. jy1 eod*

WANTED—SALESMEN—In the Fancy Goods and Hosiery Jobbing business. To those experienced, and who can command and sell a good class of trade, liberal arrangements made. Address RAWSON & CO., Broadway, 455 New York.
jy6 Tu&Fr3

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. je16 deodtf

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND COMPETENT NURSE—Apply at 216 Third st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut. jy9 dtf

WANTED—TO SELL OR RENT—Immediately, a desirable place in Pewee Valley. Fine fruits abound on the place—apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c. WARFIELD & FRYER. jy7 d6

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady and first-class music teacher will teach letters or music for a seminary or a family. For unquestionable references apply at this office. jy7 d30*

WANTED—GOVERNESS—To take charge of a girl nine years old, living in the country. Address, with age, nativity, and reference, Box 13, Dover, Stewart county, Tenn. jy9 d10*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish any female help? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c. All respectable females invited to call and find homes FREE. MILLER & CO. je28 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

12 DOLLARS—For everybody. No risk. Send two stamps for circular to J. B. MOORE & CO., 106 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. jy12 d3&w1

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. n27 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—$100 PER WEEK—Don't complain of hard times when you can make $100 per week selling the most wonderful book of the 19th century—Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Absolutely no competition. Anybody can sell it. Send for full descriptive circular. BRUCE & CO., General Agents, 169 Elm st., Cincinnati, O. je18 SaTu&wim

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 32 High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d&wim

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND—9 miles from Louisville, immediately on the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike road; 30 acres cleared and in cultivation, 10 acres in superior timber. No improvements, but superior building sites fronting the pike. It is suitable for gardening or farming purposes. On the woodland are 100 every of the poplar trees, besides a thick growth of other timber. The timber alone could be sold for enough to pay for half the whole ground. It will be sold very low. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, No. 130 Main st., Louisville, or to J. V. CONRAD, Jeffersontown, Ky. jy9 d10

FOR SALE—MY FARM—Near Worthville Station, Owen county, Ky., containing 300 acres good land, 150 acres improved, remainder in good timber. Improvements two-story frame dwelling of 4 rooms and kitchen, fine barn and out-houses—all well-watered, with an orchard of 1,000 trees and a vineyard of 1½ acres. For terms apply to J. C. SANDERS, Worthville, Ky. je4 d&Tu3*

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ¼ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 302 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; 45 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of six rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy3 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—At Lagrange, a good two-story brick house with 8 or 9 rooms, metal roof, with 10 acres, with good water, fruit, and shrubbery. A very desirable place for a family. Also 100 acres of land on the other side of the railroad. All at Lagrange. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 118 Jefferson st. my24 eodtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Two out lots containing 5 acres of land adjoining the town of Lexington, Scott county, Ind., on the Louisville branch of O. and M. Railway. On the lots are a new frame building with six rooms, a new barn, and about 200 fruit trees. The lots are well fenced and in good order. Also, adjoining thereto 20 acres of good timbered land. Will sell both together or separate. All in good view of the town and railway. For information and particulars apply to or address J. A. WEAVER, Lexington, Ind. jy6 d7&w1*

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT ON THE NEWBURG TURNPIKE—I have for sale one of the most desirable and healthy country homes to be found about Louisville, three miles from the city, on the Newburg road, two hundred yards directly opposite Lyndon Home, and only twenty minutes drive from Broadway. No rarer opportunity has been presented this season to any one desiring a suburban country seat so remarkable for its beautiful and healthy location. The improvements are a new dwelling containing large hall, two large parlors, six bedrooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, ice-house, fine stables, out-houses, &c., surrounded by seven acres of A No. 1 fertile land, containing a young and vigorous bearing orchard of 500 varied fruit trees, together with timber land and creek fronting the dwelling. Altogether this is a fine opportunity for those contemplating a home in the midst of the finest society and unsurpassed location. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY DEPPEN, German Bank. je21 dtf

FOR SALE—LOGAN COUNTY FARM—At Olmstead Station, on L. and M. R. R.; fine state of cultivation; well watered; good orchard; new and well-improved dwelling and out-houses. Sell 130 acres or 133 acres to suit purchasers. Will be sold to highest bidder if not disposed of before the 16th of July next. For further information, apply to H. B. SMALL on the premises, or to MORTON, WRIGHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Russellville, Ky. je12 d&w1m*

FOR SALE—35 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAND—unimproved, adjoining Beard's Depot, on Lou., Cin., and Lex. R. R., about 30 miles from the city. Apply to THOS. L. BARRETT, at Bank of Kentucky or H. BODMAN, Frankfort, Ky. je14 dtf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish. I have a good deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap14 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—RESIDENCE—The splendid residence lately occupied by J. M. Bryant, Esq., on the west side of Sixth street, outside of Magnolia avenue. Every desirable convenience is attached to the place; suitable for a first-class family. For terms apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth. jy10 dtf

FOR RENT—THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, corner Main and Eighth, Louisville, Ky., offers superior inducements to a tenant. The building embraces a first-class hotel and restaurant, built with all modern improvements. The furniture and fixtures will be leased or disposed of with the building, embracing the furniture and fixtures of bar, restaurant, parlors, sleeping rooms, offices, &c. It will at all times command a large portion of the transient and home custom of the city. For terms apply to W. H. STOKES & Co., 179 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. jy10 d6

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On the corner of Magazine and Seventh sts., containing 12 rooms, with large lot. Rent $60 a month. W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. jy3 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine two-story brick residence, with all the modern improvements, containing 8 rooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and bath-room, situated on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply at C. BAMBERGER'S, No. 201 Main st. je14 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, is 26½ feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 180 feet; has elevator, and is in general good repair. Held at $1,500. Apply to JOHN S. SHANNON, JOHN H. BRAND. my26 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, build lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap26 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—$25 REWARD—A bay mare, about 16 years old; one hind foot is white; two white spots on the back, caused by harness; small sore or snag on the inside of left hind leg, above knee joint; about 16 hands high. Said mare strayed or was stolen from my house, 7 miles from the city, on the Brownsboro road, on Tuesday, July 5th. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me at Montgomery stable, on Third, bet. Market and Jefferson sts. jy10 deod3*

STRAYED—COW—July 4—white and yellow spotted; white spot in forehead; thin in flesh; 5 years old; giving milk. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to L. G. MILLER, 403 Seventh st. jy10 d6

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 101 Seventh st. jy12d4*

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Niblett's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. je18 dtf

LOST.

LOST—POLICEMAN'S BADGE, No. 123—On the night of the 10th inst. The finder will please leave it at Police Headquarters.